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GENERAL GRIBKOV INTERVIEWED ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD031310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 3 May 80

[Interview with Army Gen Anatoliy Ivanovich Gribkov, chief of staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, by unidentified interviewer]

[Text] [Question] Anatoliy Ivanovich: As known, in May the working people of the countries of the socialist community and all progressively minded people of the world mark the glorious jubilee of the Warsaw Pact defense organization. In this connection, please remind our radio listeners the reasons which led to setting up this socialist military-political alliance.

[Answer] In order to answer your question one must recall the events of spring 1945, 2 and 1/2 decades ago. World War II--the most difficult and bloodiest of all wars known to mankind--had ended. The long-awaited victory had come. The working people of the Soviet Union and the peoples of other countries returned to peaceful labor. But the concluding salvoes of victory had hardly ended, the dust on the battlefields had hardly settled, the ashes and smoke from fires in villages and towns burnt by the fascists had hardly dissipated when sinister clouds, presaging a new threat of war, began appearing again on the peaceful horizon, conquered at such a high price. That threat came from the imperialist countries, first and foremost the United States and Britain, who did not like the results of the war--increased prestige of the Soviet Union and the attractive force of socialist ideas. They embarked on the path of carrying out policy from a position of strength, flagrant preparations for a new war and for that purpose they hammered together the aggressive North Atlantic Bloc--NATO--the aggressiveness of which increased after the FRG joined it.

In these conditions of a sharply deteriorating international situation a multilateral treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which took its place in history as the Warsaw Pact 6 years after the establishment of the aggressive NATO bloc, was signed by the majority of the European socialist countries. Thus, the creation of the military-political alliance of the socialist countries of Europe was a protective measure, a reply to the growth of a direct military threat on the part of the aggressive NATO bloc. The treaty expresses the will and the unanimous desire of the fraternal peoples to rally together and to take collective responsibility in ensuring the security of the conquests of socialism.

It should be pointed out, however, that the countries of the socialist community are resolutely against the division of the world into military blocs. They have stated repeatedly their readiness to disband their organization simultaneously with the disbanding of the North Atlantic Pact, and to set up a general European system of collective security.

[Question] Please elaborate briefly on the essence of the Warsaw Treaty and what are its aims?

[Answer] As is known, the Warsaw Treaty Organization is a voluntary military-political alliance of seven European socialist states. Its participants are the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It was concluded on the basis of the principles of full equality, mutual respect, independence and sovereignty of the participants. It organically combines national and international interests.

The aims of the Warsaw Pact, are best expressed in the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He said: We have created this fellowship first and foremost to oppose the imperialist threat, the aggressive military blocs created by it, so as to uphold the cause of socialism and peace by our joint forces.

The Warsaw Pact is a truly defensive organization. Its participants do not threaten anyone. They do not interfere in the internal affairs of other states. They do not claim territories belonging to others. They have not unleashed a single military conflict. Their policy has not caused tension in any region of the world. For a quarter of a century the alliance of the peoples of the fraternal countries has acted as a reliable instrument for curbing aggressive strivings, as the bulwark of peace and socialism. It has done everything so that mankind is not again plunged into the disastrous whirlpool of wars.

[Question] Tell us, Anatoliy Ivanovich, the major direction in the activity of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the initiatives that organizations has been putting forth in the international arena?

[Answer] The entire activity of the Warsaw Pact in the last 25 years has been filled with a persistent and tireless struggle for ending the arms race, for disarmament, for establishing a healthy political climate in Europe and throughout the world, for the relaxation of the international situation and for ensuring favorable conditions for the construction of socialism and communism. The Warsaw Pact wants peoples to live and labor under a peaceful sky.

The countries of the Warsaw Pact have come forward with numerous peace initiatives and concrete proposals aimed at making the international atmosphere healthier and at preventing a new world war. Among them are the proposals to conclude a world treaty on the non-use of force, to pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons, to decrease military budgets, to liquidate military bases on foreign territory, not to create new types of conventional weapons with great destructive force, to consolidate the guarantees of security for the non-nuclear states, to discontinue the production of nuclear weapons and to reduce stockpiles of the latter, up to their complete elimination.

An important stage in curbing the armaments race could be represented by putting into force the strategic arms limitation treaty, signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in Vienna last June, as well as by renunciation of the plan to deploy 600 American medium-range missiles in Western Europe--something to which the FRG, Britain and Italy agreed to under pressure from the United States.

[Question] The Joint Armed Forces are an integral part of the Warsaw Pact. Tell us, please, their purpose. What do they presently represent?

[Answer] First it is necessary to stress that the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states are designed to repulse aggression in the case of attack in Europe against one or more of the allied states.

We do not hide this and speak of it quite specifically. The development of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact has always been inseparably linked with the construction of socialism and communism in the fraternal countries. In 25 years the Joint Armed Forces have progressed a long way in their development. As a result their image has substantially changed. They are equipped with first-class weapons and battle equipment. This has sharply raised their combat power and their capacity to solve effectively the most complex combat problems in repulsing imperialist aggression, whatever the conditions of the situation.

In these years the land forces, the antiaircraft defense forces, the air forces and the forces of the navies of the Joint Armed Forces have been developed harmoniously. The international combat fellowship of the fraternal armies has been consolidated and developed. The Joint Armed Forces possess well-trained military cadres, devoted to the cause of socialism. As for their further improvement, this process will entirely depend on the development of world events. The states of the Warsaw Pact will not tolerate an infringement on the existing balance of forces between NATO and the fraternal socialist countries. They will not tolerate military superiority of the North Atlantic bloc, for which the United States is so intensely striving.

[Question] The intensification of material preparations for a new war by the United States and the NATO bloc it leads has noticeably exacerbated the international situation. Perhaps you could state in this connection how the increased complexity of that situation will affect the activity of the Warsaw Pact.

[Answer] Your question is quite natural. Unfortunately there have been quite a few worrying moments in world developments during the past 25 years. Presently we are passing through one of them, and it must be said straightforwardly that in the last few years, and perhaps in the course of the entire postwar period, there has been no such global show of force as the one currently being staged by imperialist circles and, particularly, the United States.

Judge for yourself: The numerical strength of NATO bloc personnel today has reached 5 million. The armed forces of that bloc number more than 80 divisions, 8,000 planes and more than 17,000 tanks. Eight thousand nuclear warheads and 3,000 nuclear weapons carriers are deployed on West European territory alone. But to the NATO bosses this seems insufficient. In the current year, the bloc's European countries have planned to augment their armament with about 650 tanks and armored cars, more than 200 artillery guns, more than 320 planes and helicopters, 14 warships, including an aircraft carrier, and a large quantity of other types of weapons and battle equipment. If one adds to this about 600 units--which I have already mentioned--of nuclear missile weapons of medium range, aimed at the countries of the socialist community, comments become superfluous.

One should also mention in addition the intensified U.S. work on systems of cosmic weapons. The purpose of these designs has been formulated in one of the American journals that said: Whoever is able to seize control of outer space--the main arena of future wars--will have the opportunity to alter in such a decisive way the balance of forces that this will be equivalent to establishing world domination. What does this show? It shows that the eyes of the American pretenders to world domination are turned not only toward various regions of our world but also toward outer space.

It goes without saying that the fraternal countries cannot fail to take all this into account, and, in their joint activity within the Warsaw Pact framework, they will naturally provide everything indispensable for strengthening their combat capacity.

I would like to end our conversation with the words of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoken on the occasion of the presentation to him of the Lenin Prize for the works "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," and "The Virgin Lands," and for tireless struggle for peace. He said: "The whole of the accumulated experience, the international situation as it presents itself, especially the facts of the latest period, oblige us to keep our powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in upholding the cause of peace, to remember our historical responsibility for the date of the motherland and of all mankind." The Warsaw Pact countries are well aware of their historical mission.

Allow me to use this opportunity to congratulate all our radio listeners on the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Warsaw Pact and to wish them all the best.

MOSCOW SESSION OF CEMA SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION BODY HELD

LD300901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] TASS--The 21st session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Moscow. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR, and also Yugoslavia took part in it.

The session participants heard a report devoted to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth.

Consideration was given to progress in implementing the CEMA Executive Committee resolutions, to the state of work to implement the measures stemming from the long-term targeted cooperation programs, to questions of organizing cooperation in introducing into production the results of scientific research and development, and also to questions of assisting and aiding Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia in the faster development of science and technology in those countries.

The committee considered fuel and energy problems in the light of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress.

CSSR OFFICIAL CRITICIZES BELGRADE TRADE UNION FORUM

LD010813 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 3

[Correspondent Ye. Shashkov report: "Trade Union Forum Has Completed Its Work"]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 April--The World Trade Union Conference on Development Problems has completed its work. For 4 days in Belgrade representatives of the working people of all continents exchanged opinions on important present-day problems like overcoming the developing countries' economic backwardness and struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism and for the restructing of international economic relations and the establishment of a new economic order. At the concluding session held today those taking part in the forum adopted the declaration of the World Trade Union Conference on Development Problems. It sets forth the international trade union movement's viewpoint on problems of social and economic development, the establishment of a new economic order and questions of broad cooperation, which must develop on the basis of equality and mutual advantage in the interests of peace and progress and for the benefit of the working people of all countries. The conference's final document set forth the main principles on whose basis the international trade union movement will resolve the tasks facing it. The declaration stresses the need to step up the struggle for the strengthening of the relaxation of international tension and for peace, which is an important factor in consolidating cooperation and friendship among the peoples, halting the arms race and liquidating the vestiges of colonial and imperialist rule in our world. The document points up the need to respect the inalienable right of all countries to permanent and genuine sovereignty with respect to natural resources and all aspects of economic activity on their state territory. It is well known that in their activity many international trade union centers pay great attention to development problems. The WFTU does a great deal of work in this direction. However, this is the first time such a representative trade union forum has taken place on this topic. That is why its decisions can and must help to bring positions closer on the most important issues of trade union life.

After the end of the World Trade Union Conference on Development Problems your correspondent asked one of those taking part--Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia--to share his impressions of the course of its work.

"First of all I should like to note," V. Kozik said, "that the World Trade Union Conference on Development Problems helped to establish closer contacts with the trade unionists of various countries. During its work there was an exchange of views on important questions like overcoming the developing states' economic backwardness. During the plenary discussions topical questions of present-day international development were debated. During the work of the conference the representatives of the socialist countries' trade unions set forth their viewpoints on all these problems. In all this I see the conference's positive significance.

"However," V. Kozik continued, "In my opinion the conference has not fully justified the hopes placed in it. Above all it remains incomprehensible why on the one hand representatives of the trade unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of Kampuchea were not invited to the conference and, on the other, why, despite the fact that the preparation committee knew the position of the Arab states' trade unions, an invitation was nonetheless sent to an Egyptian delegation. Of course, all this should not only have noted the complex economic situation in the developing countries, but also have revealed more clearly its causes and roots and defined the role and place of the trade unions in resolving these problems.

"In conclusion," Viliam Kozik stressed, "I should like to note that as a whole this meeting was useful. The declarations adopted by the conference could become a good basis for local actions by the trade unions of various countries in the struggle for the working people's interests."

GEORGIY ARBATOV ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, PROSPECTS

LD030116 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] We now invite you to listen to an interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov, recorded by our correspondent Viktor Yonikeyev. The topic of discussion is United States' foreign policy and the events in Afghanistan.

[Begin recording] [Question] What, in your opinion, has caused the recent change in the United States' foreign policy?

[Arbatov, recorded in Russian followed by English translation] The events in Afghanistan were used by the United States administration as a pretext for an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. Washington claims that this turn in its policies has been in reply to the events in Afghanistan. We do not doubt in the least that these events were not to Washington's taste, however, something else is no less obvious. In no way these events could be the reason for a change in American policy, if only because the foundation of this policy, its main ingredients, have been elaborated before not after the events in Afghanistan. This applies above all to this policy's most important element, to the course of further military build-up pursued by the United States and its allies. All major decisions on this subject had been taken long before the events in Afghanistan.

[Question] Could you elaborate on that?

[Answer] I refer to the decision of the 1978 NATO session about annual increases in the military budgets of the bloc's member states over the period of 15 years. I could mention last year's decision on the production and deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe. I also have in mind Jimmy Carter's decision on the so-called 5-year plan for implementing new military programs and for unprecedented appropriations for armaments. Before the events in Afghanistan, the United States had undertaken certain other steps. It went about freezing the arms limitation talks, delaying if not wrecking the ratification of the SALT II treaty. It has drastically inflated the anti-Soviet hysteria. It has speeded up rapprochement with Beijing on a common strategic and undoubtedly anti-Soviet platform.

[Question] Thus the shift in the United States' foreign policy had become obvious to you long before the events in Afghanistan?

[Answer] Very much so. By mid-December 1979 it became clear that the United States had altered certain most important principles of its foreign policy. It was clear that the White House was only waiting for a pretext to formalize these modifications in the form of a new doctrine.

[Question] What do you think are the possible consequences of the changes in American policy for the world and for the United States itself?

[Answer] One should not underestimate the dangers of this shift in American policy. The President hurriedly declared the events in Afghanistan to be the greatest threat to world peace since the end of the Second World War. Let this declaration remain on his own conscience, but it's probably no exaggeration to say that it's the American shift from detente to exacerbation of the international situation and to power politics that indeed has posed the greatest threat to world peace, at least in the past decade. Rhetorics apart, the second edition of the cold war may be more dangerous than the first one for a variety of reasons:

Firstly, a return to unrestrained hostility and confrontation to a policy whose supreme overriding objective is to inflict damage to the other side at any cost would occur as a new, much more dangerous level of development of the means of destruction. In the opinion of many specialists, this would increase the probability of an armed conflict and make its consequences more devastating. It's reasonably assumed that further rounds of the arms race would increase not only the quantity of armaments but will also upset the strategic stability. New weapons systems that are emerging now will make it increasingly difficult to control and monitor the actions of the other side and therefore will increase mutual mistrust and complicate any arms limitation agreement.

Secondly, a far greater number of the participants in international relations would be drawn into the cold war whirlpool. In a conflict situation, as their number grows, so does the risk, particularly if some of these participants are inclined to play a most reckless and irresponsible game in the world. This applies to China, first and foremost. The danger of the new United States policy for the world has other important aspects. The coming decades will see a serious exacerbation of global problems, those of natural resources, energy, food, environment and so on. Detente presents greater opportunities for their solution. In conditions of detente, the very existence of global problems becomes a powerful additional stimulus for international cooperation. In conditions of the cold war, on the contrary, these problems lead to rivalry and enmity. Insurmountable obstacles are raised in the way of their solution. This is what the new United States policy holds for the world. America itself will not fare well as a result of this policy.

The largely unattainable targets it set are unconcerned with the real problems which will confront the United States in the years ahead. This applies, above all, to the pursuit of military superiority. If the United States failed to win the arms race in the earlier days when it had many more advantages, why should it succeed now that the gap in the economic, scientific and technological levels of the United States and the USSR has been considerably narrowed? [end recording]

Unrestrained Course Against USSR

LD041118 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Next in our program, a talk by the Academician Georgiy Arbatov. He takes a look at the present state of Soviet-American relations and the future of detente: [Arbatov recorded in Russian with superimposed English translation]

Every new month of the anti-Soviet campaign waged in the United States makes it more difficult to bring the relations between our countries back to normal. But in my opinion the policy of detente has no alternative. It is common knowledge that detente in its major aspects such as improving relations, developing mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR, and limiting the arms race, earns the support of the overwhelming majority of Americans. That is why the opponents of detente were exerting themselves for quite a long time in order to poison the political environment. To this end they stage-managed an hysterical Soviet threat campaign and exacerbated all kinds of nationalistic and even chauvinistic sentiments. They started speculation about an unexpected discovery of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba, although Soviet military specialists had been working there for years and Washington itself had more than once admitted it posed no danger whatsoever to U.S. security.

They artfully exploited certain difficulties the United States was encountering, in particular the latest crisis in Iranian-American relations and the seizure of American Embassy personnel, in order to inflate chauvinistic sentiments.

They tried to reach an American's heart and raise his nationalistic feelings, going through his checkbook and his car's gas tank, presenting the energy crisis and inflation in part as a consequence of the United States' national humiliation, decline and impotence.

But the actual cause behind these failures has been entirely different. It has been America's traditional approach to other nations; the cold war practice of backing up authoritarian and corrupt regimes alien to their own peoples. Implanting dictators over the decades and justifying this by such awkward pronouncements as "a son of a bitch he is, but our own son of a bitch," the United States has been actually planting timebombs in the future foundation of their foreign policy, which are now going off one after another.

There are plenty of those busybodies in America who criticize detente for having allegedly deprived Washington of its will and determination in dealing with other nations, and in particular in using military force. But if we are seriously speaking of the will and the determination that the United States lacked in the 1970's, then we have to acknowledge that the United States was lacking primarily the willpower to implement the policy of detente, to strive for arms limitation, and build up confidence. That is the main reason why the 1970's for all the good things they have brought still remain to a great extent a decade of missed opportunities.

Now let us have a look at the present-day policy pursued by the White House administration. Take, for example, the sphere of Soviet-American relations. It is here that the American Government acts without any restraint, crushing and breaking with some kind of relish what has been created at a cost of long and arduous labor, as if somebody has long been dreaming of it, waiting to be allowed to strike.

Great damage has been done to the arms limitation talks, which are as much of interest to the United States as they are to the Soviet Union. Economic and cultural relations have been disrupted, agreements on direct air communications are violated, as are numerous measures in the field of scientific cooperation. An atmosphere is created inciting criminal and barbarous acts by anti-Soviet groups. All this is doing as much harm to the Soviet as to the American interests. Serious damage has been done to what has been literally pieced together through hard efforts, a minimum reserve of mutual confidence and understanding, without which normal relations are tremendously difficult to build.

And all this disruptive work is being done now, one must say, quickly and effectively. No wonder. To destroy is easier than to construct. But this course leads nowhere. Washington should consider this matter seriously. A policy must have an objective after all. Yet they propose for the 1980's a course once tried and proved bankrupt in the early 1970's. There may hardly be any volunteers even among the Americans and their allies who would like once again to go this way under even more dangerous circumstances.

We have arrived at an extremely crucial moment in international relations. The world's future depends largely on whether new ventures of United States aggressive forces will be repelled as well as their obvious intention to turn back to the times of the cold war. [end recording]

RULING QUARTERS TO BLAME FOR THREAT OF DISASTER

LD040516 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Now a comment on the events in Iran from Viktor Glazunov:

Everything seems to indicate that the Washington leaders have failed to learn a lesson from the setback of their commando operations in Iran.

The Carter administration keeps banking on the use of military force in the conflicts with that country and the latest indication is the President's conference with his closest aides at Camp David. Reportedly, the conference centers around the preparation of further military actions by the United States against Iran. And again such actions are demanded mostly by the President's adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski and the Pentagon's leader, Harold Brown--the men who were at the command post in Washington supervising the abortive commando operation in Iran. They are now making far reaching designs to create along with strategic zones in Western Europe and the Far East, the first such zone in the area of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, directed against the oil-producing countries there.

Just before the Camp David conference, (the) American Marine Corps announced the dispatch of another shipment of vehicles and equipment to the Middle East and southwest Asia--that's enough for three brigades. The tanks, helicopters and artillery pieces are painted in desert colors. The gear is for the rapid deployment force. Units of that force have just held an exercise in the semidesert areas of the American State of Idaho. The purpose of the exercise was to work out the possible operations against Iran.

An armada of American warships, about 40 of them, is ready for action off the coast of Iran and in the adjacent areas several hundred American military aircraft and 34,000 servicemen are concentrated. The commanding officer of one Air Force squadron has told a correspondent of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that his boys were itching for action; they were rearing to fight Iranians. This is the present state of affairs. Even in Washington itself, predictions are made about sliding down a slippery road towards a dangerous confrontation in the Persian Gulf. The resignation of State Secretary Cyrus Vance is just the most forceful example of these growing misgivings.

As for the America's allies, according to a famous American columnist, (Ronald Steel), they have been perplexed by actions taken without their knowledge and often without the slightest consideration for their interests. The London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH notes that the military actions Washington is planning can bring the world to the brink of disaster. The situation is all the more threatening because among the preparations for more armed actions against Iran the United States continues an undeclared war against Afghanistan and Beijing is actively assisting Washington. It is now visited by the Pakistani president, Ziaul Haq. This involves a build-up of armed provocations against Afghanistan from Pakistan.

There is indeed the danger of sliding down the slippery road leading to disaster and the blame is primarily on the ruling American quarters for their hegemonistic claims and their stake on military force.

PLANS FOR 'NEW INVASION' OF IRAN

LD021629 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] Washington, May 2, TASS--Despite the utter failure of the U.S. armed venture against Iran, the Carter administration in no way abandons the course of using military force to attain its ends.

As an official spokesman of the U.S. Marine Corps reported, another big batch of tanks and other military hardware which have been specially painted up in desert colours has been prepared for dispatch 'to beyond the ocean'. It is intended for units of the interventionist rapid-deployment corps. The UPI news agency points out in this connection that the armament which is enough to fit out three brigades of marines is to be sent to the Indian Ocean area.

This fact, combined with the atmosphere of militarist psychosis which is being drummed up by the U.S. administration, indicates that Washington intends to organise a new invasion of Iranian territory in breach of its sovereign rights and norms of international law.

Seeking to prepare the U.S. and world public opinion to new ventures against Iran, President Carter at a meeting with the leaders of local government bodies in every way justified the U.S. brazen military sally and tried to describe the aggressive action nearly as an outstanding achievement of his administration.

Analysing the latest statements by spokesmen of the Washington administration, J. Reston, political observer of the New York TIMES newspaper, writes that despite the failure of the provocative sabotage, Carter guided by his election ambitions, still considers a possibility of using military actions.

AMBITIONS TO SECURE MIDEAST OIL LIE NOT IN USSR BUT IN U.S.

LD022306 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The director of the CIA, Turner, has made a provocative statement in Congress in which he alleged that the Soviet Union will not refrain from using force to obtain Iranian oil and that it has inundated Iran, according to Turner, with its agents and spies. Like many similar statements, this one was seeking to leave an impression by which one could deduce that the Soviet Union is unable to guarantee its economic development by relying on its own oil resources and unless it obtains more oil from outside.

There are some people in the United States who claim that the Russians have dispatched their forces into Afghanistan so that they can reach the Hormuz Strait from where they would be able thereafter to occupy the Arab and Iranian oil fields. The falsity of these allegations is clear to all. First, the Soviet state as a matter of principle rejects any expanionist ambitions. Also, it must be said that in addition to the large resources of oil which are currently exploited, the Soviet Union has huge oil resources which it has so far not touched. Since 1974 the Soviet Union has been the leading country for oil production, and it occupies second place after Saudi Arabia in the export of oil. If there has been some reduction recently in average oil production, this is primarily due to the difficulty in exploiting it in remote areas of West Siberia and corresponding transportation problems.

At any rate, the future of our country's oil industry is guaranteed and there is no basis for future concern. It also must be said that oil is not the only source of energy for Soviet industry.

There is not a country in the world which can rival the Soviet Union in its enormous resources of natural gas, which in recent years has become an important export commodity. The Soviet Union also has huge resources of coal, and last but not least, the nuclear power industry is growing and developing at a fast pace.

As for the United States, which also has huge oil resources, it has been meeting its requirements for this fuel in imported oil. Although every nation is free to manage its own economic affairs, this aspect in particular has been raising a great deal of debate and criticism in the world, because U.S. imperialism is trying to solve this problem through neo-colonialist expansion even by military means, as is happening today in the gulf area, despite the fact that the states of that area have stressed time and again their ability to safeguard their own security and safety without the help of any foreign power. They have frankly condemned the increasing U.S. naval presence close to their shores. Examples used by the CIA in order to justify U.S. military presence in this area includes its claim that the Soviet Union is trying to seize the oilfields in the gulf states because the Soviet Union is committed to guaranteeing oil to its allies in East Europe. These claims, too, are not based on any reality because resources of oil and gas and also electricity generation in the Soviet Union are quite sufficient to enable the Soviet Union to fulfill its commitments to allied states. However, Western propaganda pretends to be bewildered and asks what makes the Soviet Union buy oil from some Arab states.

The reason is this: The aforementioned oil states prefer to settle their debts with oil exports. Thus, the Soviet Union imports Iraqi oil, just as it has bought some oil from Libya, Egypt and Syria in the past. The Soviet Union's sincere participation in the development of national oil industries in the Arab states is probably the best example of its honest attitude toward the issue of Mideast oil, since its cooperation with the Arab states in this field is based on firm foundations of fairness, equality, mutual interest and noninterference. Moreover, the Soviet Union does not demand to have a share in the ownership of oil or in running existing projects, and it does not interfere in matters relating to the volume of oil extraction or the terms of marketing it. A great oil (?find) was made in the Arab states and many oilfields, oil refineries, oil pipelines and technical institutes to train national cadres have been constructed through Soviet cooperation.

MARSHALL SHULMAN, WARREN CHRISTOPHER PLAN TO RESIGN

LD042343 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] One of President Carter's main foreign policy advisers, Marshall Shulman, is going to resign. Rumors have spread in political circles in Washington that the acting State Secretary Warren Christopher also intends to resign. The former State Secretary Cyrus Vance resigned at the end of last month. He objected to President Carter's Iranian adventure.

Brzezinski's Influence

LD050912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 5 May 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Commentator Igor Charikov]

[Text] It is reported from Washington that Marshall Shulman, one of the top presidential advisers on foreign policy matters, is about to resign.

Local observers, commenting on Shulman's intention, note that the motive for his decision was probably differences of view on a number of matters with Brzezinski, President Carter's advisor for national security affairs, who more than anyone else influences foreign policy decision-making by the White House.

If one takes into account that Marshall Shulman is a specialist on Soviet-American relations then one can surmise in which sphere his point of view did not coincide with Brzezinski's ideas. Shulman's resignation, which is being mentioned in Washington as almost a fait accompli, is the second following State Secretary Vance's resignation from his post. Vance, as is well known, said the reason for his decision was that he disagreed with the subversive operation in Iran which was inspired by Brzezinski. It appears that in this case, too, a conflict with Brzezinski was in the final analysis the reason for the resignation. One might get the impression that both Vance and Shulman, having become convinced of the impossibility of materializing their points of view, are resigning of their own free will. But there is another assumption: that Brzezinski and his ilk are ousting from Carter's closest entourage influential figures who in general adhere to a more realistic course in their recommendations.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON LOSSES FROM EMBARGO

LD032110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1331 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] New York, 3 May, TASS--The discriminatory measures taken by the Washington administration in the field of Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations have struck a painful blow at the interests of U.S. firms and companies.

AP reports that R. Bergland, the U.S. secretary for agriculture, told the Senate Committee on Agriculture that "U.S. export firms are still putting forward claims over the substantial losses which they are suffering as a result of the embargo imposed by President Carter on exports to the Soviet Union."

R. Bergland said the United States would suffer losses as a result of this embargo.

CRUISE MISSILE PROGRAM DANGEROUS TO PEACE

LD031817 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] A report from Washington says that the U.S. Defense Department has approved a new arms program envisaging the construction of 3,418 cruise missiles that can be launched from the air. The implementation of this program, the total value of which is estimated to be $4 billion, will begin this year. Half of the profits accruing from the implementation of this program will go to the Pentagon's chief supplier, the Boeing corporation. For our commentary, Igor Charikov is at the microphone:

The new program for the construction of air-based cruise missiles is the latest step by the Carter administration toward building up nuclear weapons. The White House is pursuing this course with sinister consistency. While he has been in office President Carter has increased, under pressure from the military-industrial monopolies, allocations for the creation of nuclear weapons by 70 percent. At present, according to press data, the Pentagon has more than 12,000 units of these arms outside the United States alone. At the same time as the nuclear arsenal is being increased in quantity there has been extensive work done on modernizing it.

In mid-1977 the first tests of cruise missiles launched from submarines were carried out and other types of medium-range missiles, including Pershing missiles, have been improved. A new term has appeared in the dictionary of the American hawks--the neutron bomb. In other words, the Carter administration has steered a course of preparing materially for a nuclear missile war.

How does the White House justify such obvious bellicosity to its own people and to world public opinion? After all, when he was still a presidential candidate, Carter sprouted on about peace and about disarmament, promising that if he were elected he would cut the military budget by $5 to $7 billion. Many Americans voted for him at the time in the hope that the burden of the arms race would be eased. However, the words of Carter as candidate and the deeds of Carter as president have been drastically different. And he is trying to justify these deeds, with the help of a propaganda machine that is dependent on him, by pointing to a Soviet war threat. This hackneyed thesis is not backed up, as is well known, by any facts. But neither the administratin or those monopolistic circles which are behind this thesis intend to try to convince anyone of this lie. It suits them fully that in an atmosphere of frantic anti-Sovietism the Congress obediently satisfies the appetites of the military and its suppliers--the Boeing, General Dynamics, McDonnell Douglas and Lockheed corporations--that have made it their business to manufacture weapons of death.

Here is what one of the activists of the General Dynamics Corporation, which makes weapons, including cruise missiles, had to say: The situation in the world, he said, does not look very secure; in this connection the prospects for our industry seem to be exceedingly good.

You cannot call such a statement anything other than cynical. But for the arms manufacturers and for their customers this is a normal way of thinking. Ordinary Americans are worried more and more by the question of where Carter's reckless militaristic course will lead the country. What consequences will this course have for the peoples of other countries? The latest events show that the path of building up weapons and military adventures does not promote in the slightest a solution being found to complex international conflicts and the strengthening of stability and peace but only aggravates tension and increases the threat of war.

CONGRESS 'CAPITULATES' TO CIA ON DRAFT CHARTER

LD031208 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov writes: The Select Committee on Intelligence of the U.S. Senate has decided to bury finally the bill on the new charter of the Central Intelligence Agency. This charter, the discussion of which was started in February, was firmly opposed by the Washington administration and the CIA leadership since it provided for a certain measure of control by Congress over the activities of American intelligence services.

Now a new bill has been submitted to the Senate. It was drawn up by a Senator Walter Huddleston with the assistance of the administration and the CIA leadership. Under the new bill, whose contents were published in the Washington POST, Congress loses in effect the right of control over the CIA's secret operations. Officially the draft retains the principle of advance notice to the relevant committees of the Senate and House of Representatives about "substantial" secret operations but the President gets the right to ignore this provision should he decide that this is required by considerations of "security". As to the CIA director, he can withhold all information from Congress under the pretext of protecting "classified information and methods of obtaining it".

The bill considerably expands the powers of the CIA in keeping an eye on Americans inside the country and abroad, the draft does not say anything about the use of American journalists, clergymen and scientists in intelligence work. In fact this question is left to the discretion of the CIA. It has already been reported that the CIA Director Turner had confirmed that his agency continued to use American journalists in gathering espionage information. The new bill envisages a punishment of five years in prison and a fine of 50,000 dollars for divulging the names of CIA personnel and agents.

Earlier, the House of Representatives Committee on Intelligence also decided not to press for the adoption of the new CIA charter and instead to take a number of legislative steps that will considerably expand the CIA's powers, in particular the conduct of secret operations.

So Congress has fully capitulated to the CIA, granting it what amounts to full freedom in the conduct of various dirty operations for which this espionage agency is notoriously known.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS TEST CONDUCTED IN NEVADA

LD030642 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 3, TASS--The United States has staged another nuclear weapons test. The U.S. Department of Energy announced that a nuclear device with a yield of up to 20 kilotons had been set off at a range in Nevada State on May 2. This is already the fifth underground nuclear explosion carried out by the United States this year.

KOSYGIN EXCHANGES CABLES WITH TRUDEAU

LD021143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Pierre Elliot Trudeau conveying sincere congratulations on the latter's appointment to the post of Canadian prime minister and wishes for successful and fruitful activity in the interests of strengthening world peace and consolidating the detente process. A.N. Kosygin's telegram voices the hope that Soviet-Canadian relations will be further developed to mutual advantage.

In a reply telegram P.E. Trudeau has expressed thanks for the congratulations and good wishes. I remember, P.E. Trudeau's telegram says, our meetings in 1971 and the positive impetus they created in East-West relations and our bilateral relations over the past 10 years. The Canadian prime minister then expressed the firm conviction that in the forthcoming decade our relations will strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of both the Soviet Union and Canada.

COMMENT ON PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ'S BEIJING VISIT

Arrival in Beijing

LD021429 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 2, TASS--Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq arrived here today for a week-long official visit.

On the eve of the Pakistani president's visit, Beijing newspapers published instigatory, provocative materials urging Pakistan on to a further deterioration of relations with its neighbors and to an aggravation of the international tension in southwest Asia.

Special relations are known to have evolved between the two countries in recent years. They are based on Beijing's efforts to use Pakistan as an advanced post in the pursuance of its expansionist, hegemonistic policy in South Asia.

Islamabad, May 2, TASS--In connection with President Ziaul Haq's visit to China, apprehensions are being expressed here that expansion of the two countries' cooperation in the military field constitutes a real threat to the security of Pakistan which Beijing is trying to draw into its adventuristic plans to heighten tension in the region. The weeklies VIEWPOINT and PAKISTAN ECONOMIST, the newspaper MUSLIM, and other local publications directly emphasise necessity for Pakistan to pursue such a foreign policy which would really be neutral and independent and which would meet above all national interests. The Pakistani leadership's present policy with regard to neighbouring Afghanistan, the policy which is being pursued under Washington's and Beijing pressure, in the opinion of the leaders of all forces which are in opposition to the military regime, runs counter to Pakistan's interests. In interviews with pressmen noted opposition figures censure the head of the regime for allowing Pakistan to be used for interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and for pursuing an overtly provocative policy with respect to the Soviet Union.

Delhi, May 2, TASS--In connection with Ziaul Haq's visit to Beijing, it is pointed out in local diplomatic circles that the head of the military administration of Pakistan intends to discuss with the Chinese leadership "the question of cooperation with the PRC" in the conduct of tests of a Pakistani nuclear device in China's territory. One of the main topics at the talks in Beijing, observers point out, will be the question of deliveries of Chinese arms and military hardware to Islamabad for a step-up of subversive actions against the DRA from Pakistan's territory. Attention is also paid here to Islamabad's recent decision to close down its diplomatic mission in Hanoi as well as to the ever frequent provocations with regard to Soviet institutions in Pakistan.

Commenting on the materials of the official Chinese press, it is pointed out here that Beijing will try to make use of the visit of the head of the Pakistani administration to impose on Islamabad new obligations in broadening and deepening China's and Pakistan's military-political cooperation, first of all in the use of Pakistani territory for an expansion in the armed interference in the internal affairs of the DRA. It is also emphasised that Beijing will come out not only on its own behalf, but also as an agent of its trans-oceanic accomplice--the USA.

Korolev: Visit Not 'Routine'

LD021703 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The president of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq, has come to Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese prime minister, Hua Guofeng. Our observer, Aleksandr Korolev, comments:

(?Although there was) no need to send an invitation, it cannot be called a routine visit. Lately, the Chinese leadership has shown special interest in the military administration of Pakistan. With its help, Beijing hopes to use Pakistan's [words indistinct] (?in the arena) of the unproclaimed war Beijing and Washington wage against Afghanistan. These intentions predetermine the content of the coming talks. News agencies say they will center around the so-called Afghanistan issue. Beijing's version of settling the issue is well known. At dozens of bases in China and Pakistan, Chinese instructors are training bands of mercenaries for subversive operations in Afghanistan. Chinese arms and other military equipment are being brought up to the camps along the Karakoram Highway on such a wide scale that ordinary traffice has been banned. The interference in the affairs of a foreign state is so crude that, as the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, says, it is a real aggression if you use the language of the UN Charter.

In these dangerous (?games) Pakistan is given the unseemly role of a bridgehead. Though officials in Islamabad say that Pakistan will not interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, the participation of the country in the unproclaimed war is a fact. Previous Sino-Pakistani negotiations showed that Beijing is pushing Pakistan along this slippery path and promises arms sales in return. In connection with the visit, ASSOCIATED PRESS said, however, that the Chinese can hardly offer anything to Pakistan because they themselves are trying to get modern arms from the United States.

Choosing a path, one must well know where it leads to. As many political and public figures in Pakistan say, the path imposed on their country leads to dangerous confrontations with its neighbors, including Afghanistan, Iran and India. It also splits Asian nations. In the past, imperialist forces made use of such (?dissociation) many times. To move along such a path means to ignore national interests. Policymakers in Islamabad should seriously think that over.

HUA GOUFENG APPEALS TO TOKYO FOR ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE

LD041704 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 4, TASS--The Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Guofeng at a meeting in Beijing with a Japanese delegation, headed by prominent leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Ya. Nakasone, has made instigative calls for the buildup of the might of the Japanese armed forces. "Japan should ensure its effective supremacy in the air and strengthen the air force since the Japanese navy cannot be effective without that," Hua Guofeng said in obviously provocative aims. Having expressed Beijing's "consent" with a further buildup of the Japanese "self-defence forces", he lamented that allegedly "Japan's military expenditures are low".

Simultaneously, Hua Guofeng advocated unification of imperialist states with China for struggle against the Soviet Union. In this connection he demagogically emphasized "the need for durable strategy aimed at counteracting the Soviet Union through joint efforts of the United States, Japan, West European countries and China."

To lend weight to his bellicose statements the Chinese leader tried to substantiate them with false fabrications against a mythical "Soviet military threat". The Beijing leader, according to the Japanese press, praised in every way the Japanese-American military alliance and the presence of American troops in Japan which is known to give rise to broad protests of the Japanese people and which created a direct threat to peace and security in Asia. Grossly ignoring this generally-known fact, he described that presence as "desirable for China". Hua Guofeng's instigative statements were made following unceremonious demands that Japan should double its military expenditures which were made by Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China Wu Xiuquan in the course of the earlier-held meeting with the above-mentioned Japanese delegation.

Those insolent demands gave rise to indignation of the Japanese public and were received with caution by the Government of Japan. In reply to the provocative declarations of the Chinese premier the Japanese Foreign Ministry has said that Japan "does not need instructions from Beijing", and the Japanese Foreign Ministry qualified Wu Xiuquan's demands as "gross interference into Japan's internal affairs".

BA YI RADIO COMMENTS ON YOUTH PROBLEM

OW031249 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 2 May 80

[Summary] "Young people under 21 constitute one half of China's population of over 1 billion. They will decide the destiny and future of our country and nation in the next century. The future belongs to them. This is a natural law, which is indifferent to the human will. It should be pointed out that the ideology, knowledge and talent of the current younger generation have a direct bearing on the road to be taken by our country. Since [words indistinct] and rise and fall of our nation are to be decided by the younger generation, it is a pressing matter of the moment for the whole party and the whole army to care for their healthy development, to guarantee their continued efforts in carrying forward our party and army's glorious traditions and prevent them from being infected by (?corrupt ideology and unhealthy practice)."

In caring for their healthy development, we must start with solving urgent, practical problems suffered by the youth. During the past decade since the Cultural Revolution, hundreds of millions of Chinese youth received grievous wounds both physically and mentally. They suffered most seriously in various aspects, particularly during the Cultural Revolution and even after the downfall of the gang of four. This is also one of the main reasons why the younger generation today makes trouble in defiance of law and discipline. As the legal system is strengthened and reeducation through labor conducted, jobless and lawless young people no longer cause trouble or hold demonstrations. However, various problems concerning the young generation remain unsolved. "Moreover, nearly 5 million young people became jobless vagrants during the past 3 years. A few leaders of the central authorities, particularly Vice Premier Deng, should be held responsible for this to a certain extent."

Among hundreds of thousands of young people settling in the countryside, many have become quite accustomed to rural life and are working quite contentedly. Vice Premier Deng spoke on several occasions about righting things that were thrown into disorder. Propaganda departments made exaggerated reports on rehabilitations. This has given hope to the young people settling down in the countryside. They were naive in thinking that their problems could be solved by appeals. Of course, they are disappointed again, and their practical problems still remain unsolved.

"It should also be noted that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's visits to the United States and Japan as well as Chairman Hua's visit to Western Europe have aroused great interest in the United States, in Japan and in Western Europe. Such faddism has caused corrosive influence among the young generation." A human rights movement was whipped up not long ago in various places of the country. Many young people wrote letters to President Carter asking for safeguarding human rights in China. A young man wrote on reforms in our government in big-character posters. However, he was treated unjustly and sentenced to a heavy punishment.

"Since Vice Premier Deng took over work at the level of the central authorities, intense efforts have been made to make the broad masses of young people become lost in the revolutionary road of our party and our people. If things go on in this way, we will easily ruin the achievements made by our party, our army and our people during the past decades of struggle."

COMMENT, REACTION TO OHIRA, CARTER WASHINGTON SUMMIT

Tsvetov: Sacrificing' Japanese Interests

OW031643 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 May 80

[Tsvetov Tokyo dispatch]

[Text] Prime Minister Ohira has demonstrated Japan's total solidarity with the U.S. adventurist policy. In Washington, he declared that Japan is ready to cooperate with U.S. policy at any cost. Judging from the substance of his discussion with the U.S. President, Ohira appears to be prepared to sacrifice the national interests of the Japanese people; the position he took in Washington against the USSR and Iran is totally against Japan's interests.

Ohira's remarks on the Afghanistan issue carried a nakedly hostile tone against the USSR. Furthermore, he promised to cooperate with the United States in finding a solution to the Afghanistan issue. The U.S. Government attempted to solve its problem with Iran by means of military provocation, which was not an accidental mistake but part of the fundamental foreign policy pursued by President Carter. Should the United States make a similar attempt in Afghanistan, would Japan cooperate with it? Did Prime Minister Ohira think about its consequences in Japan-Soviet relations? By taking concerted action with the U.S. President against Iran, Ohira is hurting Japan's political and economic interests in the Middle East. Japan may indeed be able to find other oil suppliers to make up for the loss of Iranian oil, although it is an extremely difficult task, but it is bound to realize that nothing can compensate for the loss of the political confidence of the Third World, which will increase in importance because of natural resources. Did Ohira consider the fact that ASEAN nations decided to support Iran and refused to take part in economic sanctions against it?

Prime Minister Ohira agreed with President Carter on the need for increasing Japan's military might. In other words, the prime minister stated to the U.S. President his determination to further trample underfoot the Japanese Constitution. The Constitution keeps reactionaries from turning Japan again into a militarist country to plunge its people into another tragedy; therefore, Ohira's statement undermines peace for the Japanese people.

Prime Minister Ohira agreed to the U.S. views on all issues he and President Carter discussed. One cannot but conclude that the Prime Minister visited Washington to receive Washington's instructions on policies for Japan to pursue. The U.S. President not only gave the instructions but also showed what kind of leverage he would use to pressure Japan into adopting the kind of policy favored by Washington. President Carter addressed the issue of Japanese cars exported to the United States, clearly suggesting that a settlement on the issue would depend on how faithfully Japan follows the U.S. foreign policy lead. Prior to Ohira's departure, Japanese newspapers strongly warned that he should make no unnecessary concessions to the U.S. Government. The Japanese prime minister not only made such concessions but showed his complete submission to the U.S. President. This raises the question of whether Japanese foreign policy is serving Japanese interests or Carter's election campaign headquarters.

Japanese Reaction

LD021634 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 2, TASS--The reaction in Japan to the ending of the Japanese-U.S. summit meeting in Washington is indicative of a serious concern aroused by the pledges made by Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira to the U.S. President to cooperate in the Washington administration's anti-Soviet and anti-Iranian actions which are of overtly adventuristic character as well as by M. Ohira's promise to speed up the course towards military preparations.

Local observers consider that, like in the past, at the talks in Washington this time as well the discussion of international problems proceeded according to the U.S. scenario which envisages imposing on Japan new obligations in the implementation of U.S. imperialism's aggressive doctrines. In keeping with that the Far Eastern partner is assigned a new role of active participant in realization of Washington's global plans. According to reports from the U.S. capital, the Japanese premier agreed to all U.S. demands.

In connection with the ending of the Japanese-U.S. talks, opposition parties' statements emphasize the lack of independence in the Japanese side's stand at the summit meeting. A spokesman of the Socialist Party of Japan accused M. Ohira of supporting the U.S. tough policy in the Iranian and Afghan questions as well as of giving consent to the U.S. demand to attain a year earlier than planned the targets of the current five-year plan for expansion and modernization of the Japanese armed forces.

A spokesman of the Communist Party of Japan stated that the prime minister chose the line of aggravation of the international situation and blind partnership with Washington by promising Carter an all-round support for U.S. strategy whatever the cost for Japan. The Communist Party of Japan holds that M. Ohira has drawn Japan into the United States dangerous game which is fraught with a threat to peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

BREZHNEV, HIROHITO EXCHANGE CABLES ON JAPANESE HOLIDAY

ID021547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Japanese Emperor Hirohito a telegram conveying congratulations and wishes for prosperity to the Japanese people on the country's national holiday.

In a reply telegram Emperor Hirohito expressed gratitude for the warm congratulations.

IZVESTIYA: PEACEFUL DPRK-ROK DIALOGUE UNDERMINED

SK220356 Moscow in [illegible]rean to Korea 1330 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Undated IZVESTIYIA commentary]

[Text] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has recently advanced an important proposal to resume the dialogue which took place between Pyongyang and Seoul in the summer of 1972 for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. As it is known, Comrade Kim Il, vice president of the DPRK and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party [KAP], has proposed to the South Korean ruling party and to leaders of opposition parties there to hold a consultative meeting [hyossang hoeui] and multilateral talks between the political and social organizations of the two sides of Korea. Subsequently, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, has advanced the same proposal to Sin Hyon-hwak, prime minister of the South Korean cabinet [nanchoson kungmuwon chongni].

The prime minister of the South Korean cabinet has given an affirmative answer to this proposal as a whole. As a result, the working-level meeting of the delegates of both sides began at Pamhunjom --in the Demilitarized Zone which divides Korea since the war that lasted from 1950 to 1953--on 6 February with an aim to reach an agreement [habui talsong] on the conditions, venue and agenda of the premiers' talks and on the composition of the delegations participating in these talks.

With a lofty sense of responsibility for successes in the work which has been launched and with a constructive stand, the North Korean [pukchoson] side has proposed to have the premiers hold their talks not overseas, but on Korean territory, that is, at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul. It has also proposed not to limit the agenda to a narrow scope [hyobuihan uijong] as has been proposed by the Seoul side. It has proposed not to limit matters to be discussed. To our regret, however, the South Korean regime has shown a totally different stand toward the dialogue. As we view the situation, due to the pressure of the South Korean regime, no leaders of any single political party or social organization have yet answered the appeal from Comrade Kim Il, vice president of the DPRK. This has made us increase our vigilance. The behavior of some sectors of the Seoul ruling circles assumes the nature of a deliberate maneuver to aggravate the atmosphere of these talks, which have taken place, and to (?hinder) these talks. To prove this, the military activities [kunsajok chokuksong] of Seoul and of the United States have been considerably strengthened these days. Thirty-eight thousand U.S. troops, armed with modern weapons, even with nuclear weapons, are now stationed in South Korea. Starting in January, military exercises and other mobile exercises have almost ceaselessly continued on the Korean Peninsula and in the area surrounding it. In addition to the continuous infiltration of U.S. reconnaissance planes into the airspace over DPRK territory, the South Korean side has frequently fired at DPRK soldiers on duty patrolling in the Demilitarized Zone. At the same time, the anti-Communist hysteria has been increased and the oppression of students and residents demanding the democratization of life has been stepped up in South Korea. All these acts committed by the Seoul military caste [kunbol], [words indistinct], without provocation, have increased tension on the Korean Peninsula and undermined the foundation for peaceful dialogue between North and South Korea.

At an interview with a reporter of the French newspaper LE MONDE, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP and president of the DPRK, has made the following statement: We have repeatedly stressed that we do not attempt to invade the South and that we do not force our system on South Korea. Nevertheless, the U.S. forces continue to remain in South Korea on the pretext of coping with a certain southward invasion which is only feasible in their imagination. These U.S. forces, in effect, hinder the reunification of our country.

The brazen U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea is a major obstacle to success in the dialogue on the internal affairs of Korea and to the road of achieving the reunification of the country. The Carter administration's attitude of not fulfilling its pledge to withdraw the U.S. Army units from South Korea shows the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to maintain South Korea as one of their major military bases in the Far East and thus to make the (?division) of the country permanent.

The Beijing leaders, who intend to sacrifice the interest of other nations and countries to the fulfillment of their anti-Soviet, hegemonist aims, are sympathizing with [tonggam] this attempt of the U.S. imperialists. However, the Korean people are not alone in their struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country. The Soviet people, the peoples of other socialist countries and progressive forces in the entire world extend full solidarity with the Korean people.

We would like to believe that the new stage of the dialogue between the North and the South, which started with the DPRK proposal, will solidify peace and security in Korea and contribute to providing conditions favorable to the national reunification of the Korean people.

AFGHAN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON KABUL DISORDERS

LD041428 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 4, TASS--As it is clear from a statement of the Ministry of the Interior of Afghanistan, that has been published here, counter-revolutionary forces tried a few days ago to arrange disorders in Kabul by instigative actions among the youth. In this connection the Ministry of the Interior of Afghanistan has issued a statement in which it is said that "in the past few days certain students and pupils tried to violate the order in Kabul and came out against the interests of Afghanistan. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the security organs repeatedly urged them to observe order and discipline. Some active participants in those actions were arrested. As a result of an investigation it became clear that standing behind them are traitors of the homeland, CIA agents, Chinese chauvinists' underlings who are trying to use young people for furthering their dirty aims."

In accordance with the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan it is said in the statement, "Nobody should use democratic rights and liberties to the detriment of the interests of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the rights of other citizens. Therefore, such actions under whatever slogans they are held are directed against the national interests of Afghanistan."

The students and pupils, the statement points out, should observe order and discipline during the studies and should continue the process of education.

The Ministry of the Interior of Afghanistan urged the pupils not to yield to hostile propaganda and not to follow the enemies of the people. The residents of the city, it is stressed in the statement, should give assistance to the security forces in discovering and disclosing the enemies of the Afghan people.

KARMAL: PAKISTAN 'OBEDIENT TOOL' OF AFGHAN ENEMIES

LD031232 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Delhi, May 3, TASS--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, strongly condemned the slanderous propaganda campaign in the West about the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. In an interview to the Indian magazine INDIA TODAY on the occasion of the second anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan, he noted again that this contingent was sent into Afghanistan on the request of its government to provide assistance in defending the country's national independence and territorial integrity and also to repulse provocations and aggression by external forces. The DRA leader stressed that Afghans always viewed the Soviet Union as a defender of national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Babrak Karmal noted further that a normalisation of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan would become possible only if Pakistan demonstrated serious interest in peace and security in the region and liquidated the foreign military bases and camps on its territory.

"In the present situation", Babrak Karmal stressed, "Pakistan is coming out in the role of an obedient tool in the hands of the enemies of Afghanistan, is sending into Afghanistan bands of mercenaries trained under the supervision of American, Israeli, Egyptian, Britain, Pakistani and Chinese instructors. The mercenaries set fire to Afghan villages and schools, kill women and children, and blow up bridges. The Chinese chauvinists and the ruling circles of Pakistan bear full responsibility for the consequences of these adventuristic actions against Afghanistan", Babrak Karmal stated.

FURTHER ON APRIL AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Karmal: Revolution's Achievements, Tasks

LD021405 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 3

[Special correspondent V. Niyazmatov interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: "Young People Are Afghanistan's Future"]

[Text] Kabul--[Question] How would you describe the first successes of the April revolution's new stage, which began 27 December last year?

[Answer] The new stage of the April revolution freed our people from a serious danger--that of being deprived of national sovereignty and freedom. The fall of Amin and his gang was made possible thanks to the Afghan people's unshakable will. The overwhelming majority of patriots, members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the Revolutionary Council and the country's armed forces clearly realized where Amin and his minions were leading Afghanistan. With the start of the new stage of the revolution favorable conditions were created for resolving and developing revolutionary transformations. The consequences of the criminal violations of legality by Amin and his followers have been overcome. Effective measures have been taken to restore democratic freedoms and respect for religious feelings and traditions. Much is being done to raise the level of our people's well-being, to provide the working people's broad masses with essentials and to meet the peasants' needs for agricultural implements, seeds and chemical fertilizers.

Very important successes have been scored in party and state building over this time. The party's unity is being consolidated and strengthened as a result of the creation of favorable conditions. The structure of party organizations has been brought into line with the new conditions of the party's work. I would like to emphasize that the consolidation of the party's ideological and political unity at the present historical stage in our society's development is of vital significance. The last PDPA Central Committee plenum approved the party's new rules, which create firm foundations and stable criteria for internal party life. The Revolutionary Council recently approved the fundamental principles and a number of other laws and statutes.

These, in the main, are our achievements over the past 4 months. Of course, that is a short space of time, particularly if you reckon that the legacy of the past is very hard and we are forced to work under extremely difficult conditions of foreign interference. Everyone knows that American imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and other reactionary forces, with the active support of sworn enemies of our revolution and our people, are arming and infiltrating terrorist groups to carry out subversion and to kill Afghanistan's peaceful population. But we are firmly convinced that with the support of our people and the assistance of the world's progressive forces headed by the Soviet Union we will be able to neutralize and render harmless all provocations by enemies and will build a strong and prosperous Afghanistan in the near future.

[Question] What can you say about the principles of the revolution and the decisions recently adopted by the Revolutionary Council?

[Answer] The proclamation of the provisional fundamental principles, which define the political system of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], is of special significance in consolidating the gains of the April revolution and national democratic development and strengthening the new democratic system pending the adoption of the country's fundamental law. These principles as a whole define the important bases of the social, political and economic system, the rights and duties of Afghan citizens and the DRA's state structure.

The April revolution is essentially national-democratic because, on the one hand, it fulfills broad democratic tasks--the gradual liquidation of big estates, the distribution of land among peasants and laborers, the development of education, the fight against illiteracy, the raising of the people's living standards, the development of culture and, finally, the establishment of democracy in the country's political life; on the other hand, our revolution has profound national features and takes into consideration the specific, particular traits of peasant society and the traditions and customs of the peoples and tribes of Afghanistan.

The chief essence of our revolution is its anti-imperialist nature. It should be pointed out that the April revolution is an inalienable part of the world revolutionary process and obeys its common natural laws. Thus the fundamental principles of our revolution consist of the following:

--Defense of the April revolution gains, of national power and of the freedom and territorial integrity of our beloved motherland--the DRA;

--Democratization of all the country's social and political organizations and granting of broad democratic rights and freedoms to the people;

--Creation of a prosperous national economy, the gradual raising of the people's living standards and the acceleration of the economic, social and cultural development of the peoples and ethnic groups, regardless of whether they are big or small;

--Creation of democratic administrative order, broad involvement of working people in the country's political life and strengthening of revolutionary legality;

--Consistent struggle to ensure complete and general peace and pursuit of a policy of broad international cooperation based on the following principles of the foreign policy proclaimed by the DRA: international solidarity, nonalignment and peaceful coexistence.

As regards the second part of your question, I must say that the last decision adopted by the Revolutionary Council is of very great significance in ensuring revolutionary order and legality in our society. The laws on the revolutionary court and the prosecutor's offi are aimed directly at this.

[Question] What are the main tasks currently facing the DRA?

[Answer] I have already mentioned that since the victory of the new stage of the revolution the situation in the country is stabilizing. The spirit of unity among the masses is gradually broadening and strengthening and revolutionary order and discipline are increasing. Ever broader sections of the population are resolutely and consistently joining the struggle to implement the ideals of the victorious April revolution. All this, and the freeing of political prisoners included, in the very first days after the victory of the new stage of the revolution creates an atmosphere of trust and calm. Our serious task is to consolidate these gains and ensure the people's readiness to implement the aims set by the revolution. We are trying to create conditions for the return of those people who left the country in the past misguidedly or as a result of the oppression of Amin's unlawful actions. Considerable successes have already been achieved in this direction. A certain number of our compatriots have returned to the motherland. However, the Pakistani leadership is hindering the return of a certain section of Afghans. The Afghan Government is fully determined to begin healing the deep wounds inflicted in the past on the national, revolutionary forces, local religious figures and the country's peoples and tribes.

Another serious task for us is to involve ever broader sections of Afghanistan's people in the country's political, social, economic and cultural life. To achieve these aims a serious struggle has been begun to create a patriotic, national front with a view to the patriotic and democratic forces and all supporters of the revolution taking part in it. [paragraph continues]

We consider it our important task to raise the level of agricultural production and to provide the country's population with the most necessary products at cheap prices. Substantial measures have been adopted to effect this. They have received broad coverage in the press.

The DRA's main task at the present stage is without doubt to reliably defend the gains of the April revolution and the country's national sovereignty and territorial integrity from provocation by external enemies and internal counterrevolution.

[Question] What role does the country's youth play in the social and economic transformations in Afghanistan?

[Answer] In every social revolution the forces of youth play an important role. Our revolution is no exception. What is more, our party--the PDPA--is one of the youngest workers parties of the new type in the world. Therefore, naturally, an absolute majority of its members are young. We must remember that in the victory of the April revolution young patriots--both civilian and military--played a main role. If we look back at the prerevolutionary period we can see without difficulty the active participation of young people--workers, peasants, artisans, students, offices and soldiers on all fronts of the social struggle. Since the victory of the April revolution our young people have been participating at full capacity both in economic building, in implementing important social reforms--land reform for example--and in defending the gains of the April revolution and its ideals and also on the fronts of the struggle against its enemies.

Amin and his followers on the orders of the CIA wanted to turn the young and their organization into an obedient tool of the imperialist intelligence services. But they did not manage to break the spirit of the young people. And there is no doubt that the young generation made a worthy contribution to the victory of the new stage of the April revolution. This very fact testifies to the lofty feeling of patriotism among the young men and women of Afghanistan. Now the role of young people and their organization--the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization--has considerably increased. Today young people take a very active part in all spheres of the country's political, social and economic life. The activities of the young members of the party and of the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization deserve special approval and praise. The PDPA is counting mainly on young people to implement its plans. We know that the glorious future of our country depends on the young generation of citizens of Afghanistan.

## Soviet Academics Mark Anniversary

LD021001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Scientific Session"]

[Text] Moscow--A 28 April scientific session at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies was devoted to the second anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

The speeches by leading Soviet specialists in Oriental studies noted that the April revolution was an international event of fundamental importance.

M.S. Daneshjho Afghan charge d'affaires in the USSR, made a high assessment of the Soviet Union's assistance to Democratic Afghanistan.

The session participants expressed the confidence that no intrigues by foreign and domestic reaction can prevent the Afghan people from implementing the general democratic aims of the April revolution.

TANOV VIEWS SOVIET, U.S. POSITIONS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD032224 Moscow in French to Africa 1830 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Our listeners in Madagascar, Mr (Rarkotonirina Andrianasafu) and (Solomonan Poavasa Fiandrasake), and also (Moneri Kame) of the Ivory Coast, (Sevi Kumako) of Togo, (Mohammad Labalise Zaria) and (Modiboba Bakumba) of Gabon, are interested in relations between the USSR and Afghanistan, and ask why it causes discontent in the United States. Our commentator Georgiy Tanov, replies. Here is what he writes: Discontent--this is the least one can say. The fact is that American imperialism has suffered a double military-political setback in Afghanistan. First, it failed in its attempt to liquidate the Afghan revolution, or at least to turn it--with the aid of Amin's reactionary grouping--in a direction favorable to the West and to the rich Afghans, and in the second place it has not succeeded in turning Afghanistan into a bridgehead against the Soviet Union.

The entry of a limited Soviet contingent into Afghanistan at the request of this country's government and patriotic forces at the end of last year has foiled Washington's aggressive colonial designs in this region. For this reason, by exploiting the events in Afghanistan, the leaders of the United States, just as at the time when Angola and later Ethiopia were in deadly danger as imperialism was trying to subject and to dismember them, have begun to talk about the Soviet threat. At the same time, the United States--not without the connivance of the Chinese leaders--began to foment coups against the revolutionary republic.

During the whole of 1979, the periodical AFRIQUE-ASIE writes, the United States has given its fullest support to Afghan counterrevolutionaries inside the country as well as at the training camps created near the Afghan border in Pakistani territory. Hundreds of groups of saboteurs and terrorists were sent deep into Afghanistan. The United States and China do not abandon their undeclared war against the sovereign state of Afghanistan.

This is the position of the United States regarding this problem. As far as Soviet-Afghan relations are concerned, they were founded nearly 60 years ago. Soviet aid to a neighboring people flows from the nature of traditional relations of good neighborliness. Legally, it is based on three factors: a request for aid by the government of a sovereign country at a critical moment; the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship and cooperation; and, finally, the principle of the UN Charter which envisages varied assistance, including military aid, to states who are the victims of aggression or the threat of aggression.

Before the revolution of 1977--and above all after it and all the more today when the enemies of the revolution are engaged in causing economic damage to the young republic--the USSR is supplying astonishing economic and technical aid to Afghanistan. About 150 different economic projects have been completed or are under construction in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance. Nearly one-half of these projects are operational, and account for about one-third of Afghanistan's national industrial production. The electrical power stations installed with Soviet aid supply 60 percent of the electricity produced in Afghanistan. Soviet specialists have contributed to the construction of 1,500 km of roads in this mountainous country. Two gas works have also been established. At present, Soviet and Afghan specialists are jointly working out projects of various factories, agricultural undertakings, etc. A technical institute and two colleges were set up in Kabul with Soviet assistance. Hundreds of young Afghans are studying in the USSR.

As to the limited Soviet contingent brought into the country at the government's request--as was clearly declared in Kabul and in Moscow--it will leave Afghanistan as soon as the sovereignty of this neighboring, friendly country is no longer threatened by counter-revolutionary migrants helped with arms and advisers by the special services of the United States and China.

REPORTAGE ON DEPARTURE OF VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

Talks With Demichev

ID010715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 25 April P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Nguyen Huu Khieu, Social Republic of Vietnam ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home. A conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Reception by Rusakov

ID021009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Nguyen Huu Khieu, Socialist Republic of Vietnam ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, on April 28 in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure for home. A conversation was held which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS VIETNAM LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

ID021045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society activists have marked the fifth anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam.

The speakers at the soiree, held 28 April in Moscow, noted that the historic victory won in the long, heroic struggle against the foreign interventionists and their stooges convincingly demonstrated the invincible strength of the Vietnamese people, inspired by the ideas of socialism, independence and freedom. This victory was a triumph of the effective combat solidarity with Vietnam of the Soviet people and the other socialist countries' peoples. The Soviet people profoundly welcome the reports of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's achievements in restoring and boosting the country's economy and wish their Vietnamese brothers further successes in implementing the decisions of the Fourth Vietnam Communist Party Congress.

Vietnamese Ambassador to the USSR Nguyen Huu Khieu expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Government and the Soviet people for the unfailing support and help which has been and is being given to his motherland.

VIETNAM DENIES 'ENCROACHMENT' ON KAMPUCHEA's SOVEREIGNTY

ID291201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Denials"]

[Text] Hanoi, 23 April--A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] has issued a statement refuting articles in certain Thai newspapers and Western news agency reports which distort Vietnam's stand with regard to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and other countries in Southeast Asia. [paragraph continues]

Statements alleging that Vietnam is encroaching on the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, he emphasized, are false inventions. All Kampuchea's problems are being resolved by the Kampuchean people themselves, whose sole legitimate representative is the People's Revolutionary Council.

The SRV Government fully approves and resolutely supports the just policy of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and believes that any international conferences to examine problems affecting the Kampuchean people's interests must be held with the consent and the participation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, which handles all the country's internal and external affairs.

As for the countries of Southeast Asia belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out, Vietnam has always sought to build relations with them proceeding from its peace-loving foreign policy aimed at strengthening friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation among the world's countries and stability in the region and at supporting the struggle for peace throughout the world. Following these principles, the Vietnamese Government is ready to embark on bilateral consultations with Southeast Asian countries on problems of interest to them, the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out.

CPSU DELEGATION, VIETNAM EXCHANGE EXPERIENCES ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

LD021539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.P. Dyatlov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, was in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 19 through 29 April to exchange experience of party leadership on capital construction.

The delegation was received by Le Thanh Nghi, Politburo member and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, had conversations at VCP Central Committee Departments, at the party committees in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and in a number of ministries and departments and visited construction sites and industrial enterprises.

SKALKIN CITES CRITICISM OF PROPOSED U.S.-AUSTRALIAN BASES

LD291033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 5

[Correspondent O. Skalkin dispatch: "Looking for a Base"]

[Text] Sydney, 25 April--A group of high-ranking U.S. military officials is in Australia. After talks in Canberra, the Pentagon representatives flew to the country's west coast. They are to establish on the spot the suitability of the Sterling Naval Base on Cockburn Sound for basing U.S. naval subunits in the Indian Ocean.

During his recent pilgrimage to the White House, Australian Prime Minister M. Fraser offered the country's territory and in particular the aforementioned Sterling base for the use of the U.S. military. In the near future, the newspapers predict, Cockburn Sound will become a stronghold for U.S. Navy ships armed with missiles with nuclear warheads.

In this connection the Australian newspapers note Canberra's further departure from independence on questions of foreign policy and its reversion to the total orientation toward Washington characteristic of Canberra's policy in the sixties. A policy which, as is well known, led Australia to take part in the shameful U.S. aggression against Vietnam.

There is no shortage of alarm calls regarding the danger to which this one-sidedness leads. A speech in parliament by Labor Party leader W. Hayden has evoked a broad response in the country. He said that those who agree to the creation on Cockburn Sound of a permanent base for U.S. ships carrying nuclear missiles are making Australia a likely target.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ON SOUTHEAST ASIA, LAO-CHINESE RELATIONS

BK040954 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 3 May 80

[Interview with Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic by station correspondent (Vladimir Kavlon)--date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, how do you evaluate the current situation in Southeast Asia?

[Answer] The current situation in Southeast Asia is seriously complex, because the U.S. imperialist capitalists are pressuring the five countries in the so-called ASEAN group to act in accordance with their policies. The Japanese capitalists are doing the same thing. They have been pressured by the Beijing reactionary ruling clique for a year or more to help the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionary clique as well. The various countries in Southeast Asia are struggling to safeguard their independence and stability. Since Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have regained their independence and embarked on the path toward socialism, the United States, Japan and the Chinese reactionaries have resorted to psychological warfare to separate the various ASEAN countries from the three countries in Indochina. However, some countries, such as Thailand and Malaysia, are still trying to maintain their good relationship with Vietnam and Laos. The Lao and Thai governments once signed a joint communique aimed at turning these two nations into genuine sister countries and making their common border a border of friendship and peace. The five ASEAN countries have had diplomatic relations with Laos and have occasionally sent delegations to visit each other. We will try our best to maintain good relationship with these countries to help them become free of the pressure from the imperialists and international reactionaries and so they can firmly safeguard peace, national independence and their stability.

[Question] How do you view the Chinese line toward the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]?

[Answer] The Chinese reactionary ruling clique is pursuing big-nation militarism. It wants to pursue its expansionism and hegemonism to occupy the three Indochinese countries and use them as a springboard to take over all of Southeast Asia. It has attempted to occupy Kampuchea, waged a war of aggression against Vietnam, dispatched several divisions of troops to the Lao-Chinese border and sent agents and spies to infiltrate and cause disturbances in Laos. Moreover, it has transported exiled Lao reactionaries from Thailand to China in the hope of using them to stage rebellious activities against the LPDR. For this reason, the situation involving Laos and China continues to be tense, with no relaxation whatsoever. The Lao people have thus found it necessary to heighten their vigilance and have united and cooperated with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples to safeguard their own peace, independence and sovereignty. We maintain that the problems concerning relations between China and Laos and between China and Vietnam should be resolved through peaceful negotiations, because the present era is no longer one in which big countries can use force to colonize small countries. The tense situation along the Lao-Chinese border is attributed to the Beijing ruling clique's hostile attitude toward the Lao people. Nevertheless, the Lao and Chinese peoples remain friends since the Chinese people, like the Lao people, cherish peace, independence and socialism and since the Chinese people once assisted the Lao people during their anti-U.S. imperialist national salvation struggle, thereby contributing to the Lao people's victory. The Lao people are grateful to and will continue to love and unite with the Chinese people.

MEDIA REPORTS ON DEATH OF JOSEF BROZ TITO

TASS Report

LD041804 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May, TASS--J. Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, died today at the age of 87.

World Service Report

LD041852 Moscow World Service in English 1831 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Today the President of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josef Broz Tito, passed away in a clinic in the city of Ljubljana. He was 87.

In the USSR Josef Broz Tito was known as an outstanding figure in the international communist and workers movement, whose revolutionary activities were formed under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia. Tito's name is connected with the heroic struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia against the Nazis, the birth and development of a socialist republic, the struggle for peace against imperialism.

Josef Broz Tito visited the USSR on a number of occasions. He was decorated with the highest Soviet orders for strengthening Yugoslav-Societ cooperation and friendship, for his services in a joint struggle against Fascism.

Tito's Contribution to Communism

LD042012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1843 GMT 4 May 80

["Demise: To the Memory of Josip Broz Tito"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS--Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, president of the LCY died on 4 May after a grave illness.

Josip Broz Tito was born on 25 May, 1892, to a peasant family in Croatia. After completing elementary school and 2 years of secondary school, he started work in 1907. In 1910 while employed as a young steel worker he became a member of the Social Democratic Party of Croatia and Slovenia. At the beginning of World War I he was arrested by the Austro-Hungarian authorities for anti-war propaganda and was sent to the front. In 1915 he was gravely wounded and was taken prisoner in Russia. After his recovery he conducted political work among prisoners of war. He arrived in Petrograd in June, 1917, and took part in the July demonstration against the Provisional Government. He was arrested and exiled to the Urals. In October, 1917, he became a member of the Red Guards in Omsk and took part in the battles against Kolchak's followers. With the Bolsheviks he conducted revolutionary work among the peasantry.

After returning home in 1920 J. Broz Tito joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] and began to take an active part in the revolutionary working movement. In 1928 he was elected secretary of the Zagreb Town Committee of the CPY. In the same year he was arrested and sentenced to 5 years of penal servitude for communist activities. Upon release, he resumed illegal party work. In 1934 he was elected to the CPY Central Committee Politburo.

In 1935-1936 J. Broz Tito was in Moscow working in the Comintern, and as a member of the CPY delegation he took part in the [word indistinct] Comintern Congress. At the end of 1936 he illegally returned to Yugoslavia. From 1937 J. Broz Tito headed the CPY.

In October 1940, at the Fifth All-Yugoslav Conference of the CPY he was elected the general secretary of the CPY Central Committee and was reelected to the post at the Fifth CPY Congress in 1948. From November 1952, after the party was transformed into the LCY at its [word indistinct] Congress J. Broz Tito became the general secretary of the LCY, and from October 1966 the chairman of the LCY.

During World War II J. Broz Tito, as supreme commander in chief of the National People's Liberation Army and the partisan detachments of Yugoslavia--as well as, from November 1943, chairman of the Yugoslav National Liberation Committee--led the heroic struggle of the Yugoslav peoples against the fascist invaders, for their national and social liberation.

From spring 1944, when direct joint military operations began by men of the Soviet Army and the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, J. Broz Tito implemented joint actions between units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and Soviet troops in battles to liberate the country and its capital, Belgrade, from the common enemy.

For his outstanding role in the popular liberation struggle and his courage and bravery, J. Broz Tito received the title of marshal, and the Order of National Hero of Yugoslavia was conferred on him. His great services in the struggle against fascist Germany were marked by the Soviet "victory" order and the Order of Suvorov, First Class.

After the war J. Broz Tito, holding supreme state and party posts, did much to organize socialist construction in the SFRY, devoting his strength and energy to serving the people of Yugoslavia. As president of the SFRY, J. Broz Tito headed the SFRY Presidium and the Council of the Federation and was supreme commander in chief of the country's Armed Forces. J. Broz Tito was a Hero of Socialist Labor of Yugoslavia. In 1972 he was awarded the Second and in 1977 the Third Order of National Hero of Yugoslavia.

J. Broz Tito was an active fighter for peace and for the cohesion of progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and he favored the extensive development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. He visited the Soviet Union more than once. To mark the active participation of J. Broz Tito in the international communist and workers movement, and his merits in the joint struggle against fascism and in the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, the USSR and the SFRY, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarded him the Order of Lenin in connection with his 80th birthday and the Order of the October Revolution in connection with his 85th birthday.

Soviet people mourn deeply the death of Josip Broz Tito, an outstanding leader of communists and all the workers of Yugoslavia, and prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement.

## Condolences to SFRY Listeners

LD042054 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Dear Listeners. We have received the sad news that Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, died today. We convey to our listeners our deep condolences.

Soviet radio and television, reporting the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, stress that in the USSR he was known as a prominent worker of the international communist and workers' movement whose revolutionary and life's path was formed under the influence of the Great October Revolution of 1917 in Russia. The heroic struggle of the people of Yugoslavia against Nazism, the establishment and the (?birth) of the socialist republic and its struggles for peace and against imperialism are linked with Tito's name. Josip Broz visited the USSR on several occasions.

Stressing Josip Broz Tito's active participation in the international communist and workers' movement and his merits in the joint struggle against fascism, in the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, the USSR and the SFRY, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarded him the Order of Lenin in connection with his 80th birthday and the Order of October Revolution on the occasion of his 85th birthday.

The Soviet people are deeply saddened by the death of Josip Broz Tito, a prominent leader of the communists and of all workers of Yugoslavia.

7-Day Mourning Period

LD042153 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 5, TASS--The Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has announced a seven-day nation-wide mourning over the death of president of Yugoslavia, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. The body of Josip Broz Tito will lie in state at the building of the Federal Assembly in Belgrade. The funeral of Josip Broz Tito is to be held in the capital of Yugoslavia on May 8, the TANJUG news agency reported.

Kolisevski Takes Over

LD050836 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 5, TASS--The Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has adopted a decision by which Lazar Kolisevski, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, is given the functions of the chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in connection with the cessation of the functions of the president of the republic and as provided by the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The decision is effective at once.

KAPITONOV RECEIVES PZPR ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CHIEF

LD020805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Talk at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 29 April Z. Kurowski, member of the PZPR Secretariat and director of the PZPR Central Committee Organization Department, who was passing through Moscow, was received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. N.A. Petrovich, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ye.Z. Razumov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, took part in the warm, friendly talk.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES POLISH METALLURGY MINISTER

LD020837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Untitled TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 29 April I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received F. Kaim, the Polish minister of metallurgy, and had a talk with him.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SEIZURE OF IRANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

LD031650 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] London, May 3, TASS--The British Government has ordered its ambassador in Tehran to urgently return home. A British Foreign Office spokesman said today that the ambassador had been recalled for consultations in connection with the seizure by terrorists of the Iranian Embassy in London.

Meantime hundreds of British policemen, many of them armed, have surrounded the Iranian Embassy in the centre of London. Barriers have been placed 500 metres from the embassy. Today the police began putting up boardings up to 4.5 metres high around the embassy which fully conceal the place of events from view. Before dawn the residents of a number of nearby buildings were evacuated.

Reports by foreign news agencies stress that the terrorist action in the British capital was undertaken soon after the failure of Washington's armed provocation in Iran. The possibility of a close connection between these two events and of the involvement of U.S. secret services in the seizure of Iranian diplomats by terrorists is noted here. Such a provocation is a violation of the sovereign rights of states and of the principle of the extraterritoriality of diplomatic missions.

As reported by the AP, Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has stated at a press conference in Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates) that he had received a message from the Iranian diplomats in London asking not to grant the "demands" of the terrorists. The diplomats have stated readiness "to die as martyrs for the Islamic revolution".

Demonstrations of Iranians are continuing in front of the Iranian Embassy building in London. They resolutely condemn the provocation against the Iranian diplomats in the British capital.

UK DIFFERS WITH OTHER EC MEMBERS AT LUXEMBOURG SUMMIT

LD021039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "They Could Not Agree"]

[Text] Bonn, 29 April--A conference of heads of state and government of the EEC countries held in Luxembourg has ended in failure. The summit participants could not reach agreement concerning internal EEC problems, particularly Britain's demand for a revision of the system of distributing funds from the budget of the Nine--a system which does not work in Britain's favor. An examination of the problem of relations between West Europe and the United States--a problem which has descended on them with unprecedented acuteness as a result of the American military advanture against Iran--also proved unsuccessful.

This meeting had already been postponed once because of the irreconcilable positions of Britain, France and the FRG. But this time, too, the contradictions could not be smoothed out. [paragraph continues]

The trouble is that since Britain joined the EEC the British budget has been paying into the Nine's common kitty every year over DM4 billion more than it gets back. London is demanding a thorough reorganization of the EEC's financial structure. But Paris and Bonn propose a temporary solution: to cover just half of Britain's losses and only for the next 3 years. At the meeting in Luxembourg the British head of the government refused to agree to this, declaring that she would block approval of the Common Market budget for 1980 until Britain's demands are met. FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt has called the lack of results from the conference "a serious blow to the Community."

The lack of unity among the leading West European countries is felt particularly keenly here in connection with the exacerbated relations with the United States. The adventure of the American airborne landing operation has shown that the "policy of solidarity" with Washington, which has hitherto been practiced in West European capitals, does not result in preventing an escalation of tension. "Carter has alienated Europeans by giving the order to begin a military operation in Iran despite the solidarity they voiced in economic sanctions," the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG points out. "Great harm has been done to relations between the United States and West Europe."

Vance's resignation in protest at the Carter-Brzezinski course has shown the participants in the Luxembourg meeting that unity does not exist even in Washington itself. Under these conditions the Nine limited themselves to repeating their former decision to participate in economic sanctions against Iran. However, as the KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER points out, "confirmation of solidarity can deceive no one."

Differences between West Europe and the United States are now deepening more quickly than before. The reason for this is the present administration's increased adventurism, which threatens to do irreparable harm to the dominant orientation in West Europe toward detente and cooperation.

IZVESTIYA: BARENTS SEA DEMARCATION TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD021231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] From 18 through 23 April talks were continued in Moscow on the demarcation of the continental shelf between the USSR and Norway in the Barents Sea.

The talks proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere and will be continued in Oslo at the agreed time.

BRIEFS

LUXEMBOURG CP DELEGATION--Moscow, 3 May, TASS--A delegation of activists of the Communist Party of Luxembourg visited the Soviet Union from 26 April to 3 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. It was led by Marianne Passeri, member of the Executive Committee of the CPL Central Committee. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1209 GMT 3 May 80 LD]

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES REVOLUTION GUARDS

LD040050 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 3, TASS--Addressing representatives of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Ayatollah Khomeyni sharply condemned the aggressive intrigues of the United States against Iran. By sending soldiers into an independent country President Carter acted in violation of all international norms and laws, he said. This leader who speaks so much about human rights sent young Americans to certain death in Iran. The Iranian leader said that Carter resorted to the abortive military venture in order to stay in office for another term and that this action had seriously undermined his prestige.

Ayatollah Khomeyni called on the country's youth to be ready to resolutely repulse American imperialism's plot against Iran.

U.S. Attempt 'Act of War'

LD040052 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Iran's political and religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, in a statement for the representatives of the paramilitary organization, the Guards of the Revolution, has said the U.S. President Carter's words run counter to his deeds. President Carter, Ayatollah Khomeyni said, grossly violates the principles of international law while calling to defend them. The Iranian leader qualified the recent armed attempt to release the American hostages as an act of war.

BANI-SADR'S REMARKS AT MAY DAY RALLY REPORTED

LD021807 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 2, TASS--Speaking at a May Day rally in Esfahan, Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr stated that, according to data which the Iranian authorities have available, "the U.S. intends to continue its military intrigues against Iran". "Washington, he said, worked out a plan to set up a 'free area' in the country from where its agents could direct subversive operations against the republican regime". "America will not abandon its aggressive plans but we shall not allow the enemy to establish itself anywhere in Iran. We uncovered a network of its internal accomplices and will neutralise them, establishing order and security all over the land," the president said.

Mass demonstrations took place all over Iran yesterday. The demonstrators accused the USA of organizing the seizure of the Iranian Embassy staff in London. An Iranian radio commentator described the unlawful action as "U.S. new conspiracy against the Iranian revolution". He emphasized that the seizure of the Iranian diplomats was staged by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the British secret service. "Carter and the ilk should know, however, the use of such subversive actions can only aggravate the problem of the U.S. spies held hostage in Iran by Moslem students," the commentary points out. Iranian radio again confirmed that the release of the U.S. embassy staff in Tehran can be effected only on the basis of extradition of the deposed shah to the Iranian people, and the return of the wealth plundered by him.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA VOWS MORAL, MATERIAL SUPPORT FOR IRAN

LD041306 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 4, TASS--"Back in September of last year during a nonaligned conference in Havana, the nonaligned countries expressed their support for the people's revolution of Iran. Cuba now too confirms its complete support and solidarity with the Iranian revolution. The Iranian people can be confident that it is not alone in its struggle against imperialism and that in case of need it will be given not only moral but also material support by Cuba", said Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca who arrives in Tehran on a visit.

The minister said that during the visit he will discuss with Iranian officials the matters related to the international situation, regional problems, some aspects of the struggle of Iran against imperialism, as well as Iranian-Cuban relations. The minister said that he brought the messages of Cuba's President Fidel Castro to Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr.

'BITTER FIGHTING' IN IRAN'S KORDESTAN PROVINCE NOTED

LD041532 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 4, TASS--Bitter fighting between governmental troops and units of the Kurdish movement for autonomy is underway in Iranian Kordestan. The joint headquarters of the Iranian Army called upon the residents of Kordestan's chief town, Sanandaj, notifying them of ceasefire for today so that ambulance cars could pick up those wounded and killed. In the notification it is said that upon expiration of the ceasefire deadline operations of clearing the city of 'armed persons' will be continued.

President of Iran Bani-Sadr had a meting with leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni and discussed with him the situation now obtaining in Iranian Kordestan.

'ARAFAT PRAISES BREZHNEV AT BEIRUT MEETING

LD021135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by S. Nikono: "Lebanon: Soviet-Arab Friendship Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial session devoted to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth took the form of a graphic demonstration of Soviet-Arab friendship.

At the appeal of the Lebanese national committee for celebrating the Lenin jubilee, thousands of Lebanese filled the auditorium of the capital's Arab university. S. Sabbagh, member of the Lebanese National-Patriotic Forces Central Political Council Executive Committee; H. Husayni, parliamentary deputy and president of the Lebanese-Soviet Friendship Society; G. Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers emphasized the tremendous significance of Lenin's ideological and theoretical heritage for the liberation struggle of the peoples, particularly the Arab peoples.

The present jubilee, Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stated, will make a deep mark on the hearts of all fighters of our world, in whatever corner of the world they may be. We shall never forget, the Palestinian leader continued, the support and aid which the land of Lenin--the USSR--renders to the Arab peoples and the Palestinian revolution.

"I remember," he said, "the words of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--a real and true friend of the Arab nation. When I told him the Palestinian people number 4 million L. I. Brezhnev responded: 'No, you are not 4 million but 264 million since the Soviet Union stands on the side of the Arab people of Palestine.' From this platform, on behalf of the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese national movement, and all honest patriots of the Arab nation, I say to you, our comrade and friend Leonid Brezhnev; many thanks. We are not alone. The friendly Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and all the world's honest and freedom-loving forces are with us."

KHADDAM ON FUTILITY OF U.S. ACTION AGAINST OILFIELDS

LD021559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 80 p 5

[Text] Bonn, 30 April, TASS--In an interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL Syrian Foreign Minister 'A. Khaddam noted that the U.S. President's military and political advisers have clearly not explained to him that all oil-producing installations can be destroyed in a few hours, long before American forces can effect an invasion. However, the direct consequence of aggression would be the destruction by the Arabs of oil installations and equipment and this would mean economic collapse for the West.

Touching on events in Afghanistan, the Syrian minister said: We have studied the situation and come to the conclusion that the ballyhoo over Afghanistan is merely camouflage for a desire to change forces in the Arab world. The United States is also seeking to use the Islamic states in order to draw them into confrontation with the USSR.

BREZHNEV GREETS PDRY LEADER ON ELECTION

LD021557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

On the occasion of your election to the post of the president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, I am sending you cordial congratulations and wishes of success in your activities for the good of the South Yemeni people.

I am confident that the friendly relations between our peoples, the relations which are based on the community of goals in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress and sealed by the treaty of friendship and cooperation, will continue to successfully develop and gain in scope.

I wish the friendly South Yemeni people happiness and successes in building a society free of exploitation of man by man and in the development of their economy and culture.

[signed] L. Brezhnev

STEPANOV: RAID ON IRAN SHOULD WARN AFRICAN STATES

LD032138 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The recent military action carried out in Iran by the United States has again reminded the nations of the methods the imperialist forces resort to for maintaining their positions in the developing countries, Yevgeniy Stepanov comments: Frank and even armed intervention in Africa was viewed by certain Western powers as something normal. The deposing of a legitimate government on the Comoro Islands; the suppression of the popular action in Shaba Province, Zaire, by French legionnaires; an attack on Cotonou, Benin, by mercenaries; and the endless raids on Angola and Zambia by South African militarists--all these events are African reality of the second half of the 1970's and today's reality.

Do the imperialist powers intend to go on with their aggressive stand? The recent intervention in Iran carried out by the United States shows that Washington means to continue playing the role of world policeman. The outrageous raid by American (?troopers) in Iran is also typical from another point of view: The nature of their talks and the method of incursion show on a small scale what the notorious rapid intervention corps will be engaged in. The corps is being created by the United States for protecting the interests of multinational and primarily American business interests in the Middle and Near East, and in North and East Africa. Needless to say, this rapid intervention corps and the U.S. military bases built in the region will be a (?serious) threat to peace and stability there, and those African leaders who have made their territory available to American militarists might not only find themselves in the [word indistinct] of Washington's policy, but also become accomplices to its crimes, because the adventuristic stand taken by the current U.S. administration acquires increasingly more criminal nature.

KAPITONOV, ULYANOVSKIY MEET WITH ANGOLAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD021549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] On 30 April I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, received L. Laro, Politburo member and secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party, who is in the USSR.

There was an exchange of views on questions relating to the development of cooperation between the two parties and also on certain problems of the international situation. L. Laro talked about work on the organizational and ideological strengthening of the MPLA-Labor Party and on the widespread celebration of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth in Angola. For their part I.V. Kapitonov and R.A. Ulyanovskiy talked about the CPSU's work to fulfill the 25th congress decisions, Soviet people's labor successes and the activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally in the international arena to safeguard peace and peoples' security.

During the conversation, total identity of views on the main problems of the present world situation was noted and the desire to strengthen and develop ties between the CPSU and MPLA-Labor Party was expressed.

The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

CASTRO ADDRESSES MAY DAY RALLY IN HAVANA

LD021718 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Havana, May 2, TASS--A May Day rally here, attended by more than a million people, was addressed by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic.

Touching upon the incident with the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and subsequent developments, he emphasized that such a situation developed not at all by chance, neither is it fortuitous that such events earlier took place at the embassies of Peru and Venezuela. It is known to everyone that imperialists have long wanted to worsen relations between Cuba and Peru, between Cuba and Venezuela.

Speaking further of the anti-Cuban campaign launched by Washington, Fidel Castro pointed out that the decision to hold U.S. military exercises with an amphibious landing at the U.S. military base of Guantanamo, which is the part of Cuba's national territory illegally held by the United States, became part and parcel of the campaign.

The U.S. Government continues with anti-Cuban policy which assumes an increasingly aggressive character, he pointed out. This course manifested itself not yesterday. It became perfectly clear already during the sixth nonaligned summit conference in Havana. At that time under an artificial pretext of alleged appearance of "Soviet combat units" in Cuba, imperialism tried to stir up an international scandal. We do not deny, Fidel Castro said, that we have Soviet military specialists amongst us. They have been in Cuba for seventeen years already. Washington raised noise around that in order to make use of it for the creation of its special troops with headquarters at Key West. They also set up so-called "rapid deployment corps" and moved on to open threats to Cuba. Last year they planned out considerably bigger exercises, and this is already constitutes an open challenge to Cuba which we could not allow. [sentence as received] Then we decided to alert our troops.

One should not forget, the Cuban leader went on to say, that the USA has been pursuing the criminal policy of blockading Cuba for more than twenty years already, prohibiting the sale of even medicines to it, and that it sends newest spy planes to make flights over Cuba.

Today, Fidel Castro said further, news agencies reported that a landing of troops at Guantanamo is called off. Towards evening, an official spokesman of the U.S. authorities confirmed that the U.S. military exercises at Guantanamo Base are cancelled. If this is really so, this is a triumph of the Cuban people and international solidarity. If this is really so, the Government of Cuba cancels the military exercises announced recently. But the decision to hold people's anti-American marches remains in effect, since these are marches against the exercises, against the base at Guantanamo, and against the spy plane flights over Cuba. If the United States declares that it lifts the blockade, returns our territory to us, and bans flights of spy planes, then we shall cancel the marches. They should realise at last what Cuba is, and they must learn respecting Cuba. The USA called off the exercises but did not abandon the prerogative to stage them at any other time. A [as received] multimillion marches are to be held all over Cuba on Saturday, May 17.

The danger of aggression on the part of the USA remains, Fidel Castro said. This is why it is important to show the strength of our people. One can say that today we all won the battle for the territorial integrity of the motherland and its security. The USA planned during the exercises to plant mines on the approaches to Cuba. And one of the contenders for the U.S. presidency even stated that he was a supporter of the plan to block Cuba from the sea. Of course, nowadays it will be difficult to implement the plan but we must be ready for that.

Touching upon the U.S.-Iranian conflict, Fidel Castro said: "A genuine revolution occurred in Iran and our duty is to solidarize with it. If the USA wants to stifle 35 million Iranians by hunger, then the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has a right to make a decision on termination of the supply of oil to it. The hour of test has come for the OPEC, for the nonaligned countries, and for so-called 'Third World'."

Touching upon the situation in El Salvador, Fidel Castro said: "It is necessary that an end be put to the killings of patriots in that country. El Salvador needs the broadest international support the aim of which is to stay the hand of the United States. This is why our forthcoming marches will be in support of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada, all Central American countries, and all embattled peoples of the continent."

EL SALVADOR: COUP ATTEMPT BY MILITARY FOILED

LD030827 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] San Jose, May 3, TASS--According to reports reaching here, a coup de'etat has been foiled in El Salvador. The radio of El Salvador announced that the attempt had been undertaken by the reactionary-minded army officers. A member of the ruling military-civilian junta, N. Durate, told newsmen that the attempted coup had been led by the overthrown dictator Carlos Romero and two of his closest aides. The conspirators had wanted to establish a fascist regime in the country. They had hoped to win to their side the garrisons of the cities Usulutan, Gotera and Sonsonate, but their attempts had failed.

The intrigues of the rightist forces in El Salvador who are trying to prevent democratic transformations there and to establish a totalitarian fascist regime have been gaining in scope. Around 1,200 people died since the beginning of the year in the terror campaign started by the reaction.

ABORTIVE COUP ATTEMPT IN GRENADA REPORTED

LD031326 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 3, TASS--Extremists with the support of imperialist circles tried to stage a coup in Grenada, an island state in the Caribbean. FRANCE-PRESSE AGENCY reports that the attempt was foiled. Prime Minister Bishop of Grenada said that imperialism was conducting lately a fierce campaign against the Grenada revolution.

REPORTS ON LOCAL MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Shcherbitskiy in Kiev

AU021510 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 2 May 80

[Summary] The ancient and permanently young city of Kiev welcomed the May Day in festive apparel. The crowded columns of demonstrators streamed to October Revolution Square. The flags of the USSR and of union republics were hoisted over the square, forming the background for the portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

"The central tribune was mounted by Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Borisenko, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Gerasimov, Lyashko, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Kapto, Mozgovoy and Pogresbnyak. Those present warmly welcomed the republic's Communist Party and government leaders." The portraits of L.I. Brezhnev and of other Communist Party and government leaders were carried in the demonstration.

"The working people of the republic, like those of the entire country, unanimously support the wise domestic and foreign policy pursued by our party, the multiform activity of the CPSU Central Committee and of its Politburo with Comrade Brezhnev at the head."

Celebrants in Leningrad

LD011702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Soviet people greeted the festival of spring and labor in good spirit, with a feeling of pride at the successes achieved in meeting targets of the 5-year plan.

Those taking part in Leningrad today in a festive demonstration on Dvortsovaya Square were greeted by Romanov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

Kunayev in Alma-Ata

AU021512 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 1 May 80

[Summary] The facade of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee headquarters in Alma-Ata was decorated for May Day with a huge panel bearing the pictures of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Displayed in the square were the portraits of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the state emblems and flags of the USSR and fraternal republics symbolizing unity and cohesion, inviolable friendship among all peoples of the USSR.

"The central tribune was mounted by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Gashmakov, Grebenyuk, Imashev, Kamaldenov, Nazarbayev and Trofinov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members; Comrades Dzhiyenbayev, Mukashev and Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate members; and other party and government leaders in the republic."

In the stream of banners, slogans and posters, the demonstrators carried the portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin, of Brezhnev and other party and government leaders.

Khabarovsk Rally

OW021303 [Editorial Report] Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian at 2350 GMT on 30 April reports that microphones have been installed at Khabarovsk's main square, the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Square, where a solemn meeting and demonstration of Khabarovsk working people is about to begin. Announcers describe the decorations in the square, and note that leaders of kray and city party and Soviet organs and representatives of the city people, the Red Banner Far East Military District and the Red Banner Far East Border District are mounting the rostrum.

At 0000 GMT a fanfare of trumpets is heard, and Grigoriy Yefimovich Podgayev, Khabarovsk Krayispolkom chairman, makes a speech. In his 11-minute speech Podgayev stresses the significance of this year's May Day celebration saying that it coincides with the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War. He reviews the successes achieved in national economic development and socialist competition. Noting the party's and government's concern for the development of productive forces in the Far East, he says that the kray is responding to this with further economic successes.

Podgayev expresses support for the internal and foreign policy of the CPSU and the party's practical activities under the leadership of Brezhnev, saying that "all Soviet people experience feelings of justified pride because the homeland of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party, is standing in the vanguard of the international struggle against imperialism, and for peace, democracy and socialism." He expresses the people's support for the party's May Day slogans and says that Soviet achievements in communist construction are an inspiring example for the working people of the world.

Noting the successes of fraternal socialist countries, he says: "Activity and organization of the proletariat in the capitalist countries has increased noticeable; May Day is being greeted with fierce class struggle, and the national liberation movement has been raised to a new level."

Lauding the vanguard role of communists throughout the world, Podgayev says: "The progressive forces are striking ever more effective blows against imperialism and reaction. The fascist regimes in Portugal and Greece have been swept away, the pro-imperialist regime of the shah in Iran has been overthrown, the dictatorship in Nicaragua (?has fallen,), and the criminal regime in Kampuchea has been destroyed.

"Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries are actively supporting the struggle of peoples for national liberation and social progress. Their sympathies are on the side of the people of Ethiopia, Angola and the courageous defenders of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

"The present Chinese leadership is coming out as an accomplice of imperialism and is continuing its (?insidious) activities against our country and intensifying its anti-Soviet campaign of slander.

"In this difficult international situation the Soviet Union is consistently following a Leninist foreign policy and actively struggling to strengthen peace and international security. At the same time it is maintaining its defense capability at the proper level. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted before voters of Baumanskiy Electoral District in Moscow City, we have everything necessary to rebuff any military provocation. The peaceful future of the Soviet land is guaranteed, and guaranteed reliably. Standing in defense of its security are the glorious Armed Forces of the USSR, armed with first-class military equipment. They are ready, at the first call of the motherland, to stand in defense of its sacred frontiers.

"At the same time the border situation of our kray requires that all working people tirelessly raise political vigilance, be organized and effective in their work, and together with the troops of the army and navy strengthen the inviolability of the Far Eastern borders of our great socialist motherland." In conclusion, Podgayev conveys greetings to all fraternal peoples and proposes toasts to May Day and the Soviet people.

Following his speech the Soviet anthem is played, and soldiers perform an exhibition of drills in the square. As sportsmen and physical cultural groups begin to march through the square, an announcer reports on the kray's athletic achievements and facilities. He often refers to the coming Moscow Olympic games and notes the repeated display of the games symbol.

At about 0100 the sportsmen complete their parade, and an announcer says: "All Soviet people say: Welcome to the Olympics of 1980, welcome to our motherland's capital--Moscow. May the 22d Summer Olympic Games serve to strengthen the friendship between sportsmen of various countries and continents and bring happiness to millions of sports lovers."

The working people of Khabarovsk file through the square. The demonstration of working people in Khabarovsk ends at 0245 GMT, and the reportage concludes at 0250 GMT.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS

AU291323 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today. At the request of the bill drafting commission of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet, the Presidium examined the work performed by the executive committees of the Kustanayskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies to insure the observance of socialist legality and to strengthen law and order in the light of the requirements of the USSR and Kazakh SSR constitutions. The decision adopted emphasizes the need to intensify educational work in labor collectives, at educational establishments and in the citizens' dwellings, to wage a resolute struggle against drunkenness, sponging practices and other anti-social manifestations, and to see to it that infringements of the law are prevented in time. The session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the state of work performed in the system of the Kazakh Ministry of Installation and Special Contruction Works to strengthen labor and technological discipline and to economize material resources, tabled by the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Permanent Commission for Construction and the Building Materials Industry. The Presidium requested the Kazakh Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Works to take the necessary measures at all enterprises within its jurisdiction to strengthen labor and technological discipline, to economize material resources and to insure the accomplishment of state tasks for all baisc indexes. A number of other issues was also examined.

AZERBAIJAN RAYKOM PLENUMS ELECT NEW OFFICIALS

LD291311 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] AZERIWFORM--Tauz--A Tauzskiy Raykom plenum has been held to examine an organizational question. The plenum released G.R. Gasanov from his duties as raykom Bureau member and first secretary in connection with a transfer to other work.

G.A. Tagirov was elected Tauzskiy Raykom Bureau member and first secretary.

Geokchay--an organizational question has been considered at a Geokchayskiy Raykom plenum.

In connection with his transfer to other work G.A. Tagirov was released from his duties as raykom Bureau member and first secretary.

The plenum elected S.M. Velimamedov Geokchayskiy Raykom Bureau member and first secretary.

Agdam--an Agdamskiy Raykom plenum has been held to consider an organizational question.

The plenum released T.K.H. Orudzhev from his duties as raykom Bureau member and first secretary in connection with a transfer to other work.

S.N. Murtuzayev was elected Agdamskiy Raykom Bureau member and first Secretary.

ISSYK-KULSKIY OBKOM HOLDS PLENUM

LD300951 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 1

[KIRTAG correspondent report: "Improving Ideological Work"]

[Excerpts] The course of the oblast party organization's fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" and tasks in improving the working people's communist education in the light of the speech delivered by L.I. Brezhnev when he was presented with the Lenin Prize were discussed at a 4 April Issyk-Kulskiy Party Obkom plenum.

It was noted in the report delivered by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the party obkom, and in the speeches that the oblast's party organizations have done a definite amount of work to improve the working people's communist education and are seeking the close unity of political, labor and moral education with a consideration for the features of different groups of working people.

The plenum noted that the comprehensive measures elaborated in the party organization to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution are not being completely fulfilled. There are grave shortcomings in educational work among young people and the struggle against antipodes of communist morality and ethics is not being waged actively enough.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech when he was presented with the Lenin Prize for his books "Malaya Zemlya", "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" and for his tireless struggle for peace is a guideline in work in improving the working people's communist education, those taking part in the plenum stressed. In the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, much must be done to insure that ideological work is raised to a new, higher level according with the requirements of the time and Soviet people's needs.

The plenum examined an organizational question. The plenum relieved H.Sh. Sherimulov of his duties as party obkom secretary in connection with his transfer to other work. T. Ishemkulov was elected party obkom secretary.

K.N. Kulmatov, secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 1-2 MAY

LD030312 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1-2 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

1 May

Sowing of early cereal crops has started in the southern rayons of Orenburgskaya Oblast. Nearly 16 million hectares has to be sown to grain crops in north Kazakhstan virgin lands. Spring cultivation of arable land and sowing of perrenial grasses has started. Spring field work in progress in the Altay. To date, machine operators have carried out moisture retention on 4.5 million hectares in the kray. Top-dressing of winter rye and perrenial grasses has been carried out and sowing of early crops has started, including peas and sunflowers. At the same time, mechanized teams are preparing for sowing sugar beets, which is to start in the first days of May. Beet growers in Semirechiye have laid a good foundation for the harvest. The sowing of the crop has been carried out twice as fast as last year. Beet growers of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast have pledged to sell to the state not less than 1.5 million tons of beets. It has been decided to cultivate and harvest the whole crop without recourse to manual labor. (0000 GMT)

Sowing work is moving northward and fieldwork is now underway in Leningradskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts. More than 18 million hectares are sown with early crops for 1 May. Work is underway on corn, sunflower and vegetable farms. Around 1 million hectares of beets have been sown, and sowing is underway in the Ukraine. In the central Non-Chernozem Zone, mechanized sowing is making for time lost due to cold weather. Here, sugar beets are to be grown with industrial technology. Beets will also be grown this way in Moldavia and in some rayons of the Ukraine and the RSFSR. Around 3 million hectares are sown with cotton. Sowing of this crop is nearing completion. Shoots have appeared on almost 500,000 hectares. However, cotton has to be resown in some rayons of Uzbekistan due to hurricane, hail damage and other natural causes. Plants are growing in the Ukraine and Rostovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts. Plants are flowering in the Kuban and Central Asia. (0200 GMT)

Moldavian farmers have completed sowing of early grain crops, sunflowers and sugar beets and they are continuing to sow corn. (0500 GMT)

2 May

Agricultural workers are working intensively. Farmers in Rostovskaya Oblast have completed sowing. (0500 GMT)

Sowing of early grain crops is in full swing in Kurskaya Oblast: 300,000 hectares have already been sown, which is over 50 percent of the assigned area. Good weather has now arrived in the Kuban. It has permitted sowing to get underway. In Altayskiy Kray, pulse and forage crops are being sown. They will cover 6 million hectares. In the country as a whole, some 150 million hectares will be sown to spring crops. (1000 GMT)

Sowing of early grain has been completed in Belgorodskaya Oblast. In Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, sowing of sugar beet has ended. By this evening, about 100,000 hectares of sunflowers will have been sown. Sowing of potato and vegetables is underway. In southern Tadzhikistan; cutting of cereals, together with lucerne for fodder, has begun. A hectare of such mixed crops yields 300 quintals of green mass--one third more than ordinary lucerne harvesting of open-air vegetables has begun in the republic. Potato harvesting will start in mid-May. This year, Tadzhikistan will produce more than 300,000 tons of vegetables and potatoes, some of which will go to the northern regions. In Bryanskaya Oblast; mass sowing of potatoes has begun. All work is fully mechanized. (1100 GMT)

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DECISION ON 1980 HARVEST, CATTLE WINTERING

LD262250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on additional measures to provide for the harvest and procurement of agricultural produce in 1980 and the successful wintering of cattle in the 1980-1981 period. The decision makes it fully incumbent to safeguard all plantings of grain crops and to use them only as directly prescribed. It is envisaged that all machinery should be made ready no later than 2 weeks before the start of harvesting. Special attention is directed towards the quality of repairs.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent that measures should be drawn up and implemented to prevent losses of agricultural produce during harvesting and transportation to procurement points and places of storage. The broad application of advanced methods in using machinery is envisaged. Harvesting work will be organized in two shifts and based on the use of mechanized complexes and detachments. Competition among mechanizers is being broadly introduced to achieve the highest labor productivity, together with high quality of work and the maximal use of the capacities of harvesting machines.

The decision envisages measures ensuring appropriate concern for those engaged in harvesting, the smooth running of public catering and everyday personal and medical services.

Great attention is paid in the decision to measures aimed at the further development of animal husbandry, increasing publicly owned herds, fulfilling pledges for the sale of livestock products to the state and considerably increasing sales to collective farmers and industrial, office and professional workers of piglets and young poultry for raising and fattening.

To speed up the harvesting of grain crops in relations to conditions that arise, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Ministry of Railways, in agreement with the union republics councils of ministers, have been permitted during May to August to make alterations to the supply dates for combines and other harvesting machines, devoting particular attention here to ensuring the timely supply of this machinery to regions in Siberia and the Far East.

Major tasks in preparing for and carrying out harvesting have been placed on the Ministry of Railways. The union republic councils of ministers have been permitted for the 1980 harvest to draw upon motor vehicles and flatbed trucks from all enterprises, institutions and organizations, together with driver pools and repair facilities, while basic production does not suffer.

A considerable part of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers is devoted to measures for the provision of moral and material incentives for workers, collective farmers and administrative personnel engaged in harvesting.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to provide for the harvest and procurement of agricultural produce in 1980 and the successful wintering of cattle in the 1980-81 period will be published tomorrow in the newspapers.